Contents

About the Correlates of State Policy Project ........................................ 2
Resources ................................................................................... 2
About the Dataset and Variables .................................................. 2
Notes and Suggested Citation ......................................................... 2
Examples of Variables Included in Each Category ........................... 2
Demographic Variables .................................................................. 5
Economic-Fiscal Variables .............................................................. 15
Environment Variables .................................................................. 63
Government Variables ................................................................... 74
Elections Variables ....................................................................... 136
Policy-Ideology Variables ............................................................... 169
Criminal Justice Variables ............................................................. 178
Education Variables ...................................................................... 199
Healthcare Variables .................................................................... 217
Welfare Variables ......................................................................... 237
Rights Variables .......................................................................... 244
Drug-Alcohol Variables .................................................................. 256
Gun Control Variables ................................................................... 269
Labor Variables ............................................................................ 277
Transportation Variables ............................................................... 286
Miscellaneous Regulation Variables .............................................. 292
About the Correlates of State Policy Project

The Correlates of State Policy Project, an initiative of the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research (IPPSR) at Michigan State University, aims to compile, disseminate, and encourage the use of quantitative data relevant to U.S. state policy research, tracking differences across and changes over time in the 50 states (+ DC). In keeping with the mission of IPPSR, this project documents, updates, and distributes various datasets relevant to research on pressing public policy issues. IPPSR is committed to research transparency, replication, and data reliability. These cross-state and cross-time datasets are free and publicly available for academics, policy analysts, students, policymakers, and the research community. We welcome notification of any errors, comments, and contributions of additional datasets. This dataset, CSPP, is our largest and contains over 2,000 variables from hundreds of sources.

Resources

- The data is available to download here: http://ippsr.msu.edu/public-policy/correlates-state-policy
- We created an accompanying R package and web application to simplify the use of this data. Both tools allow users to easily access, search (by keyword or category), subset, and visualize the data. They can both also export plain text and BibTeX citations for the specific variables that you use.
- An accompanying tabular codebook (.csv file) contains the information in this document along with both plain text and BibTeX citations for each of the variables in the dataset. The R package and web application simplify interacting with it (both can easily subset the codebook to include relevant variables only), but it is available for download for your use here: http://ippsr.msu.edu/public-policy/correlates-state-policy

About the Dataset and Variables

The Correlates of State Policy Project (CSPP) dataset includes over 3000 variables, with observations across the 50 U.S. states (+ DC) and across time (coverage varies across 1900–2020; specific date ranges for each variable are provided below). These variables represent policy outputs or political, social, or economic factors that may influence policy differences. The codebook includes the variable name, a short description of the variable, the variable time frame, a longer description of the variable, and the variable source(s) and notes.

Notes and Suggested Citation

This aggregated dataset is only possible because many scholars and students have spent countless hours creating, collecting, cleaning, and making data publicly available. Variable names, descriptions, dates, and notes are generally copied directly from the source. For complete information about the variable, such as how it was collected or calculated, see the original source. Attribution for a variable should be given to the named source(s). However, we would also appreciate recognition. A suggested citation follows:


Examples of Variables Included in Each Category

1. **Demographics and Population**: State population totals · population density · population of selected age groups (under 5 years old, 5–17 years old, 18–24 years old, etc.) · female population · male population · religion · race and ethnicity · foreign-born population · immigration policy

2. **Economic and Fiscal Policy**: Personal income · state minimum wage · per capita income · state consumer price index · gross state product · total state debt · total state revenue · total state expenditures · budget surplus estimates · total debt outstanding as percent of GDP · total revenue outstanding as percent of GDP · state tax capacity · state assets · state liabilities · fiscal condition index · tax credits · income and sales tax rates · women’s earnings as a percentage of men’s earnings · unemployment rate · median household income · lottery ticket sales · poverty rate · AFDC/TANF recipients · food stamps/SNAP recipients · welfare spending
3. **Government:** State term limits · legislative session length · procedures for administrative regulations · previous governors and their experience · party of governor · female elected officials · number of local governments · state chamber ideological measures (medians, distance between party medians in each chamber, party heterogeneity, etc.) · legislative seats held by each party · state legislative professionalism · state high court professionalism · corruption convictions · year of statehood · various “freedom” indices: economic freedom, personal freedom, gun control freedom, alcohol freedom, civil liberties freedom, labor market freedom, etc. · membership in interstate compacts

4. **Elections:** Voter ID and registration requirements · voting-eligible population turnout rate · election years · proportion of democratic state representatives and senators · proportion of two-party vote for Democratic gubernatorial candidate · measures of state electoral competitiveness · campaign finance regulations · interest groups by sector

5. **Policy Scores and Public Opinion:** Mean liberalism scores (economic and social) · state policy liberalism scores · policy innovativeness scores · ideology and party identification scores · policy mood · political knowledge · social capital

6. **Criminal Justice and the Legal System:** Domestic violence laws · treatment of inmates · prohibition of harassment/stalking · procedures for and resolution of private disputes and civil cases · DNA testing · identity theft · death penalty reform · motor vehicle theft rate · property crime rate · violent crime rate · gun background checks · marriage license requirements · child custody and child support laws · no-fault divorce

7. **Education:** College placement exams · home-schooling policies · teacher certification · regulation of private schools · state education spending · percent of state population with a high school diploma · average school attendance rate · percent dropout rate · instruction expenses per student · pupil to teacher ratio · average tuition rates · fourth grade math and reading scores

8. **Healthcare and Health Insurance:** Rights for the terminally ill · health insurance benefit mandates · health insurance mandated coverage for dependents · newborn screening · coverage for seniors’ prescription drugs · total state population with government insurance · health spending per capita · infant mortality rate · Medicaid enrollment

9. **Welfare Policy:** State adoption of Medicaid program · CHIP eligibility levels · AFDC benefits for average family · TANF eligibility and benefits

10. **Rights and Anti-Discrimination Protections:** Law prohibiting hiring discrimination on the basis of gender · Equal Rights Amendment ratified · abortion and contraception policies (access, insurance coverage, parental consent, TRAP laws, fetal personhood, etc.) · laws banning hate crimes · same-sex marriage · laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations · fair housing · affirmative action ban

11. **Environment:** Environmental building standards · tax credits for renewable energy · bottle bill · e-waste recycling program · cap on greenhouse gas emissions · endangered species regulations · commercial sector energy consumption · residential sector energy price · total CO2 emissions

12. **Drug and Alcohol Policy:** Punishment for DUls · restrictions on alcohol sales · smoking bans · medical marijuana permitted · cigarette taxes · registration of beer kegs · zero-tolerance laws for underage drinking · Internet gambling · casinos allowed · state lottery

13. **Gun Control:** Concealed carry laws · assault weapons ban · background checks · waiting period for gun purchases · child-access prevention laws · mandatory reporting of firearm thefts

14. **Labor:** State minimum wage rate · fair employment laws · workers’ compensation · unemployment compensation · right-to-work law · short-term disability insurance program

15. **Transportation:** Seatbelt laws · motorcycle and bicycle helmet laws · blood-alcohol-content laws for drivers · uninsured/underinsured coverage required · ban on handheld cellphones for all drivers · driver’s license renewal cycle

16. **Regulatory Policy:** Licensing requirements for various occupations · estate planning and administration, wills, trusts · abandonment of property · regulation of mortgages and leases · eminent domain · sale of fireworks permitted · lemon laws · consumer protections · regulation of sales and transactions/transactions/transfer
**Note About Coding of Policy Outputs**  Regarding the “policy output” variables, which typically indicate whether a given policy has been adopted (yes/no, 0/1): Many of these variables were originally presented in long format, with the data indicating the specific year that a policy was adopted by each state. The variables have been reshaped to wide format throughout the Correlates dataset, so a value of 0 indicates the years that a policy was not or has not been adopted, and a 1 indicates the years that a policy was or has been adopted in each state.

**Panel Variables**  The CSPP dataset includes the following panel variables:

- State Name
- State Abbreviation
- State Code (FIPS)
- State Code (ICPSR)
- State Number (Alphabetical)
- Year
## Demographic Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| poptotal        | 1900-2019      | Total population per state               | U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/)  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online)  
| popdensity      | 1975-1999      | Number of people per square mile of land area; population in 1000s divided by land area in square miles (excludes water) | http://www.iper.ku.edu/SPQP/datasets.shtml (data from The Statistical Abstract of the United States, U.S. Census Bureau). No data were available for the District of Columbia. Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| popfemale       | 1994-2000,     | The number of residents who are female. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| popfemale       | 2002-2010      | The number of residents who are female. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pctpopfemale    | 2012-2017      | Percentage of the state’s population that is female | U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder: https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/ |
| popmale         | 1994-2000,     | The number of residents who are male. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| popmale         | 2002-2010      | The number of residents who are male. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pctpopmale      | 2012-2017      | Percentage of the state’s population that is male | U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder: https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/ |
| popunder5       | 1994-2000,     | The number of residents under the age of five in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| popunder5       | 2002-2010      | The number of residents under the age of five in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pctpopunder14   | 2013-2017      | Percentage of the state’s population aged 14 years or younger | U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder: https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/ |
| pop5to17        | 1994-2000,     | The number of residents between the ages of 5 and 17 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop5to17        | 2002-2010      | The number of residents between the ages of 5 and 17 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop18to24       | 1994-2000,     | The number of residents between the ages of 18 and 24 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop18to24       | 2002-2010      | The number of residents between the ages of 18 and 24 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop25to44       | 1994-2000,     | The number of residents between the ages of 25 and 44 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop25to44       | 2002-2010      | The number of residents between the ages of 25 and 44 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop45to64       | 1994-1996,     | The number of residents between the ages of 45 and 64 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop45to64       | 1998-2000,     | The number of residents between the ages of 45 and 64 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
| pop45to64       | 2002-2010      | The number of residents between the ages of 45 and 64 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable. | CQ Press. ‘State Stats: Population under 5 years old.’  
http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php  
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.  
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pctpop45to64</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's population between the ages of 45 and 64</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popover65</td>
<td>1994-2000, 2002-2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>The number of residents over the age of 65 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable.</td>
<td>CQ Press. 'State Stats: Population under 5 years old.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php">http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctpover65</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's population over the age of 65</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctpover18</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's population over the age of 18</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popover85</td>
<td>1995-2000, 2002-2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>The number of residents over the age of 85 in a state. Data for 2001 are unavailable.</td>
<td>CQ Press. 'State Stats: Population under 5 years old.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php">http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctlatinx</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's residents who are Hispanic or Latino (of any race)</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctwhite</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's residents who are white (not Hispanic or Latino)</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctblack</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's residents who are black or African American (alone)</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctasian</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's residents who are Asian (alone)</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctpacific</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's residents who are native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (alone)</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctamericanindian</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of the state's residents who are American Indian or Alaska Native (alone)</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birthrate</td>
<td>1991-2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Children per woman (total fertility) with projections; births per 1,000 women aged 15-44</td>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics (VitalStats).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstatsonline.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstatsonline.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evangelical_pop</td>
<td>1975-2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of evangelical residents in a state</td>
<td>Sellers, Mitchell D. 'Gubernatorial Use of Executive Orders: Unilateral Action and Policy Adoption.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign_born</td>
<td>2005-2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of state population that are foreign born</td>
<td>Pew Research Center, Hispanic Trends Projection (based on American Community Survey data):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
newimmig 1988-2011 Persons obtaining legal permanent resident status by state of residence: fiscal years 1988 to 2011. The fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. A permanent resident is defined as a green card holder who has been granted lawful authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 'Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by State of Residence: Fiscal Years 1988 to 2011.' https://www.dhs.gov/publication/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2011-legal-permanent-residents. Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) Notes: To obtain permanent resident status, most individuals are sponsored by a family member or employer in the United States. Other individuals may become permanent residents through refugee or asylee status or other humanitarian programs. In some cases, people may be eligible to file for themselves.


refugeetotal 2000-2012 Number of refugees arriving per state per fiscal year. The fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services-Office of Refugee Resettlement. 'Refugee Arrival Data.' http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/refugee-arrival-data. Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) Note: To be eligible for refugee status, an applicant must meet the definition of a refugee set forth in 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: a person who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.


dimmhed 2000-2017 Undocumented immigrants' access to public higher education (-1 = banned from all public universities, -0.5 = banned from some public universities, 0 = no in-state tuition, 0.5 = in-state tuition at some universities, 0.75 = in-state tuition for community colleges and transfers to 4-years, 1 = in-state tuition statewide) Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics & Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.


percentUrban 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 the percentage of the population identified as living in urban areas by the Census. To maximize consistency of the definition of “urban” across Census years, Census respondents were generally coded as living in urban areas if the Census “metro” variable indicated that they were living in a “metro area.” The “metro” variable is unavailable in 1970 and 1990 Census data; in these cases, I used the closely related “metarea” variable. As with most coding of urban residence in the United States, this coding is generous: for example, counties that contain more than 10,000 people are considered “urban” by this coding, and the entire state of New Jersey is coded as “urban” from 2000 to the present. See http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/alphabetical?id=M for more information about the definitions of the “metro” and “metarea” variables Bullock, John G. “Education and attitudes toward redistribution in the United States.” British Journal of Political Science (2020): 1-21.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**pop_under_72mon** 2012-2018

The total population of children under 72 months of age


**firms_susb** 1988-2018

Total number of firms. A firm is a business organization consisting of one or more domestic establishments in the same geographic area and industry that were specified under common ownership or control. The firm and the establishment are the same for single-establishment firms. For each multi-establishment firm, establishments in the same industry within a geographic area will be counted as one firm; the firm employment and annual payroll are summed from the associated establishments. NOTE: The Correlates team collected the data for this variable directly from the Census’s website and prepared it for inclusion to the dataset. The data should be the same as the ‘firms’ variable also in the CSPP dataset, but differences exist. We sourced ‘firms’ from Stateminder (now defunct) and retain it in CSPP for completeness.


**socap_ma** 1986-2010

Social Capital, 3 yr ma


Bureau of Economic Analysis: https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

**uniondensity** 1986-2010

Degree of union presence


Bureau of Economic Analysis: https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

**racialdiversity** 1986-2010

Racial Diversity, lag 1yr


Bureau of Economic Analysis: https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

**eld** 1999-2014

Proportion of the population that is 65 years old or older


Minority diversity index at the state level.

The median age of the population at the state level.

percentPopRural 2010-2017 Percentage of population that lives in rural area for each state-year

percentnonwhite 2010-2017 Percentage of population that is not white in each state-year

unemployment_cp 2010-2017 Percentage of work-eligible population without employment for each state-year

percentunder19 1977-2009 Proportion of population 18 years of age or less

Midwest 1977-2009 Region dummy for the Midwest, broadly defined

West 1977-2009 Region dummy for the West, broadly defined

Northeast 1977-2009 Region dummy for the Northeast, broadly defined

South 1977-2009 Region dummy for the South, broadly defined

pctunder19 1977-2009 Proportion of population 18 years of age or less
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>References</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoorHealthDys</td>
<td>The number of days per year that states' citizens cite as days in which they are of poor health.</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Economic-Fiscal Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all_other_taxes</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corporation_net_income_taxes</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current_charges</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_correction</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_direct</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_direct_assistance_subsidies</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_direct_capital_outlay</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_direct_current_operations</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_direct_insurance</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_direct_interest</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_education</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_general_intergovernmental</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_governmental_administration</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_health</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp_highways</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
exp_hospitals 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_interest_on_general_debt 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_intergovernmental 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_natural_resources 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_other_and_unallocable 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_parks_and_recreation 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_police_protection 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_public_welfare 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

exp_salaries_wages 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

general_sales_receipts_taxes 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov


individual_income_taxes 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

insurance_trust_expenditure 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

insurance_trust_revenue 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

intergovernmental_revenue 2012-2016 Intergovernmental state revenue. All state government finance data are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

license_taxes 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
<td>All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Census Bureau:</td>
<td>Lottery ticket sales for instant tickets, three-digit, four-digit, lotto and other tickets (excluding commissions) (in thousands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
<td>Administration costs (in thousands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau. 2012. 'Lottery Prize Amounts Awarded.' Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
<td>Prize amounts awarded (in thousands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. 'State Government Tax Collections.' Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
<td>Taxes on net income of corporations and unincorporated businesses (when taxed separately from individual income). Includes distinctively imposed net income taxes on special kinds of corporations (e.g., financial institutions). Measured in thousands of dollars. Sum of tax revenue from corporate net income.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
utility_expenditure 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.
United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=ascog

utility_revenue 2012-2016 All state government finance data from the Census Bureau are in 1,000s of current dollars.
United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=ascog

Number of Firms. A firm is a business organization consisting of one or more domestic establishments in the same state and industry that were specified under common ownership or control. The firm and the establishment are the same for single-establishment firms. For each multi-establishment firm, establishments in the same industry within a state will be counted as one firm-the firm employment and annual payroll are summed from the associated establishments.

patents 1998-2011 This variable displays the number of U.S. patents distributed by U.S. state and by calendar year of grant, and it counts documents of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
Note: The origin of a patent is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor. A patent is a document, issued by an authorized governmental agency, granting the right to exclude anyone else from the production or use of a specific new device, or process for a stated number of years. The grant is issued to the inventor after an examination that focuses on both the novelty and potential utility of the item. Pre-1998 data is omitted due to aggregation of years between 1963-1998 in the report.

Net value-added is the sector’s contribution to the national economy and is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors-of-production, regardless of ownership (thousands of dollars)

farmpayment 1949-2011 Aggregate sum of direct payments from programs in respective years by the government to farmers (thousands of dollars)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atkin_index</td>
<td>State income inequality measured by Atkinson Index</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gini_coef</td>
<td>State income inequality measured by Gini coefficient</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incshare_top001</td>
<td>Share of total income earned by the top 0.01% of earners</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incshare_top01</td>
<td>Share of total income earned by the top 0.1% of earners</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incshare_top05</td>
<td>Share of total income earned by the top 0.5% of earners</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incshare_top1</td>
<td>Share of total income earned by the top 1% of earners</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incshare_top5</td>
<td>Share of total income earned by the top 5% of earners</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incshare_top10</td>
<td>Share of total income earned by the top 10% of earners</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theil_index</td>
<td>State income inequality measured by Theil Index</td>
<td>Frank, Mark W. 'U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data.' <a href="http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html">http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_a_state</td>
<td>1 = is a state. 0 = DC and national data.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region</td>
<td>If state is located in South (1), West (2), Midwest (3), Northeast (4).</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: The codes do not reflect the numeric codes used by the Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bfh_cpi_multiplier</td>
<td>Change between years was established with the following formula.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes on construction of variable: i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>budget_surplus</td>
<td>Computed by: General_revenue - general_expenditure. Note: this is not a good measure of a state's budget surplus in one year.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen budget_surplus= general_revenue- general_expenditure Coded years 2012-2016 using the above code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>budget_surplus_gsp</td>
<td>Budget surplus as percent of gross state product</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen budget_surplus_gsp= (budget_surplus/(gsp_q*10000))*100 Coded years 2012-2016 using the above code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Name</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>budget_surplus_inc</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Budget surplus as percent of personal income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fy_end_day</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Day of the month that the state fiscal year ends in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fy_end_month</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Number of month that the state fiscal year ends in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fy_end_quar</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Last quarter of the state fiscal year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general_expenditure</td>
<td>1941-2018</td>
<td>General state expenditures. All state government finance data are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general_expenditure_inc</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>General expenditures as percent of personal income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general_revenue</td>
<td>General state revenue. All state government finance data are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 - 2006. For 2007 - 2010: <a href="http://www.census.gov/govs/state/">http://www.census.gov/govs/state/</a> Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana’s FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5. United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general_revenue_gsp</td>
<td>General revenue as percent of gross state product</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen general_revenue_gsp= (general_revenue/(gsp_q*1000))*100 Coded years 2012-2016 using the above code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general_revenue_inc</td>
<td>General revenue as percent of personal income.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen general_revenue_inc= (general_revenue/personal_income1000s_b)*100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gov_fin_fy</td>
<td>Fiscal year that the quarter in question belongs to (when is_a_quarter=1) or simply the fiscal year in question when quar=2.5. Only observed when the six state government finances variables below are observed when is_a_quarter=1, but is always observed within the available time period when quar=2.5. Most states are available annually starting in 1950, and biennially for 1942, 1944, 1946, and 1948. See the variable state_gov_finance_exists for quarters and years of coverage for each state.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gsp_naics_ann_exists</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = gsp_NAICS_ann exists, 0 = else.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gsp_naics_ann_exists2</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = gsp_NAICS_ann exists (for the both quar=2.5 and for all quarters between the middle of the year that gsp_NAICS_ann exists for).</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Note: In other words, since gsp_NAICS_ann exists for 1997 to 2010, this is coded ‘1’ for 1997q3 to 2010q2), blank = else.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For Q=2.5: amount that last year's figure needs to be multiplied by to equal this year's figure. For Q=1, 2, 3 or 4: figure in Q=2.5, but altered as follows. Q3 from the year before Q2.5 gets a \(^{(1/8)}\). Q4 from the year before Q2.5 gets a \(^{(1/4)}\). Q1 from the year of Q2.5 gets a \(^{(1/4)}\). Q2 from the year of Q2.5 gets a \(^{(1/4)}\).

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gsp_sic_q 1963-1997 Millions of current dollars. For Q=2.5, this equals gsp_naics_ann or gsp_sic_ann as appropriate. For Qs=1, 2, 3 and 4, it equals the figure from the last quarter (or Q=2.5, for Q=3), times the multipliers gsp_naics_ann_multiplier or gsp_sics_ann_multiplier above as appropriate. Note: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

housing_prices_quar 1975-2011 When 'is_a_quarter'=1, this represents quarterly housing price index (1980q1=1 for all states). All-transaction index estimated using sales prices and appraisal data. Data isn’t seasonally adjusted. When quar=2.5, this represents the average from the same indicator for the four quarters of the calendar year.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source for quarterly data: Federal Housing Finance Agency. http://www.fhfa.gov/Default.aspx?Page=87. 'States through 2012q1 (not seasonally adjusted) [CSV].’ Note: In the original source, 1980q1=100, and so was divided by 100 here. In the original source, all states are given a score of ‘100’ in 1980q1, so apparently the index isn’t comparable across states.

inc_multiplier 1930-1947 Amount last period has to be multiplied by to get the next period. The purpose of this variable is to impute quarterly income before such data were available.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes on construction of variable:

legislative_construction_exp 2006-2010 State legislature’s construction expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.


legislative_current_op_exp 2006-2010 State legislature’s current operating expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy2006 to fy2010): http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note: when legislative_current_op_exp was non-zero, I pasted in ‘0’ into the other variables if there was no data there.

legislative_equipment_exp 2006-2010 State legislature’s equipment expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy2006 to fy2010): http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note: legislative_equipment_exp is often the same figure as legislative_other_capital_exp. When they differ, legislative_other_capital_exp is always larger.

legislative_other_capital_exp 2006-2010 State legislature’s other capital expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.


legislative_total_exp 1950-2010 Total amount of money spent on the legislature (current dollars). Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.


legislative_total_exp_exists 1941-2010 1 = legislative_total_exp has a non- missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. 0 = legislative_total_exp has a missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. Blank = else.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1
legislative_tot
al_exp1 1950-2006 Total amount of money spent on the legislature (current $1s). Note: the four component parts of legislative expenditure are 1) current operations, legislative services (code E26), 2) construction, legislative (code F26), 3) other capital outlay, legislative (code G26), and 4) equipment only, legislative (code K26).

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy1951-fy2006: State Government Finances file. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters. Timing of variable: data put into the four quarters of the fiscal year the data are from. The data aren’t divided by four, even though they’re put into quarters.

legislative_tot
al_exp1_exists 1941-2006 1 = legislative_total_exp has a non-missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. 0 = legislative_total_exp has a missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. Blank = else.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

legislative_tot
al_exp2 2006-2010 Total amount of money spent on the legislature (current $1s). Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.


legislative_tot
al_exp2_exists 2006-2010 1 = legislative_total_exp2 has a non-missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. 0 = legislative_total_exp2 has a missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. Blank = else.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

nat_cpi_bls_quar 1929-2011 National consumer price index for the year, same value for all states within a quarter. This took the monthly data posted on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site, and averaged them within quarters, and applied them to all the states (not just to stateno=0, like in regional_cpi_bls_quar above) when 'is_a_quarter'=1. The months were averaged across a calendar year when quar=2.5.


non_june_30_fy
end_date 1941-2010 1 = state fiscal year doesn’t end on June 30th, 0 = state fiscal year ends on June 30th. blank = non-observed.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

odd_even_year 1929-2016 1 = state is an odd-year election state, 2 = state is an even-year election state, 3 = Louisiana. Years available: 1929q1 to 2016q4

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

pc_inc_ann 1941-2010, 2012 Per capita income, annual data ($1s). Calculated by: (personal_income1000s_annual*1000)/pop_annual

Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1
pc_inc_quar 1929-2011 Personal income per capita (dollars). Note: not in thousands, but in dollars. Computed by: (Personal_income1000s*1000) / pop_quar
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

pc_inc_quar_exists 1929-2012 1 = pc_inc has a non-missing case. Blank = else.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

personal_income1000s 1929-2011 Combines the variables personal_income1000s_quar (when is_a_quarter=1) and personal_income1000s_annual (when quar=2.5).
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

personal_income1000s_b 1929-2011 Personal income in $1,000s. For Q=2.5, it's equal to personal_income1000s_Annual. For Qs=1, 2, 3 and 4, and years 1948q1 to 2011q4, it's equal to personal_income1000s_quar. For Qs=1, 2, 3 and 4, and years 1929q3 to 1947q4, it's equal to the 'last value' (q2.5 in the same year for q3, or the last quarter for other quarters) times the growth rate given in inc_multiplier.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

personal_income1000s_b_exists 1929-2012 Dummy: 1 = there is a value for 'Personal_income1000s_b.' Blank = else.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

real_inc1000s_quar_exists 1960-2010 Dummy: 1 = there is a value for 'real_inc1000s_quar.' Blank = else.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

real_pc_inc_quar 1960-2010 Real per capita personal income (in 2007 dollars), deflated with Berry, Fording and Hanson cost of living index. ***Not in thousands, but in dollars.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

real_pc_inc_quar_exists 1960-2010 1 = real_pc_inc_quar has a non-missing case. Blank = else.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

real_pc_inc_quar_exists2 1960-2010 2 = real_pc_inc_quar has a non-missing case and is the earliest time a case appears for that state (or the nation). If q=2.5, this is the first time a case appears for cases with q=2.5 for that state. If 'is_a_quarter'=1, this is the first time a case appears for cases with is_a_quarter=1 for that state. 1 = real_pc_inc_quar has a non-missing case. Blank = else.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

real2_inc_quar 1929-2011 Real personal income, in 1,000s of current dollars, deflated with the national CPI (1982-1984$). 1,000s.
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen real2_inc_quar=personal_income1000s_b / nat_cpi_bls_quar

real2_pc_inc_quar 1929-2011 Real per capita personal income, deflated with the national CPI (1982-1984$, 1,000s).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>state_gov_finance_exists</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = all six of the state government finance variables listed above are observed. Blank = not observed. Note: if one of the state government finances variables is observed, the other five are also.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxes</td>
<td>1941-2019</td>
<td>State tax revenue. All state government finance data are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 - 2006. For 2007 - 2010: <a href="http://www.census.gov/govs/state/">http://www.census.gov/govs/state/</a> Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana's FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5. United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/xhtml?program=as_gov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/xhtml?program=as_gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxes_gsp</td>
<td>1963-2010,</td>
<td>Tax revenue as percent of gross state product</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxes_inc</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Tax revenue as percent of personal income</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Year Range</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_debt_outstanding_gsp</td>
<td>1963-2010</td>
<td>Total debt outstanding as a percent of gross state product.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_debt_outstanding_gsp= (total_debt_outstanding/(gsp_q*1000))*100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_debt_outstanding_inc</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Total debt outstanding as a percent of personal income.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_debt_outstanding_inc= (total_debt_outstanding/personal_income1000s_b)*100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_expenditure</td>
<td>1941-2018</td>
<td>Total state expenditures. All state government finance data are in 1,000s of current dollars.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 - 2006. For 2007 - 2010: <a href="http://www.census.gov/govs/state/">http://www.census.gov/govs/state/</a> Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana’s FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5. United States Census Bureau: <a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=asgov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_expenditure_gsp</td>
<td>1963-2010</td>
<td>Total expenditures as percent of gross state product</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_expenditure_gsp= (total_expenditure/(gsp_q*1000))*100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_expenditure_inc</td>
<td>1941-2010</td>
<td>Total expenditures as percent of personal income</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1STATA CODE: gen total_expenditure_inc= (total_expenditure/personal_income1000s_b)*100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
total_revenue 1941-2018 Total state revenue. All state government finance data are in 1,000s of current dollars. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 - 2006. For 2007 - 2010: http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana’s FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5. United States Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/programs.xhtml?program=as
gov

total_revenue_gsp 1963-2010 Total revenue as percent of gross state product Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_revenue_gsp= (total_revenue/(gsp_q*1000))*100

total_revenue_inc 1941-2010 Total revenue as percent of personal income. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Economic Data', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KMWN7N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_revenue_inc= (total_revenue/personal_income1000s_b)*100


**current_ratio** 2014 A state's current ratio: \(\frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{current liabilities}}\) Higher ratio indicates greater solvency.


**exp_income_ratio** 2014 A state's expenses to income ratio: Total expenses/state personal income Higher value indicates lower service-level solvency.


**fisc_cond_w_trust_fund** 2014 A state's standardized fiscal condition index, weighted by 35% cash index, 35% budget index, 10% long run index, 10% service level index, and 10% trust fund index.


**long_term_liab** 2014 A state's long-term liability ratio: long-term (noncurrent) liabilities / total assets Lower value indicates greater long-run solvency.


**lr_solvencyindex** 2014 A state's standardized long run solvency index


**lt_per_capita** 2014 A state's long-term liability per capita: Long-term (noncurrent) liabilities / population Lower value indicates greater long-run solvency.


**net_asst_rat** 2014 A state's net asset ratio: restricted and unrestricted net assets / total assets Higher ratio indicates stronger long-run solvency


**noncurrent_liabilities** 2014 A state's non-current liabilities (in thousands $)


**noncurrent_liabilities2** 2014 A state's non-current liabilities


**op_ratio** 2014 A state's operating ratio: total revenues / total expenses One or greater indicates budget solvency.


**opeb_income_ratio** 2014 A state's other post-employment benefits to income ratio: OPEB / state personal income Higher value indicates lower trust fund solvency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source and Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gsppcap</td>
<td>Per capita GDP by state is the state counterpart of the nation’s gross domestic product (GDP) divided by the residents of the state. Current dollars per state resident. Per capita GDP by state is derived as the sum of the GDP originating in all the industries in a state divided by the population of the state.</td>
<td>US Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2012. ‘NAICS Per Capita GDP by state/SIC Per Capita GDP by state.’ Accessed at: <a href="http://www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm">http://www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm</a>. Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online) Note: There is a discontinuity in the GDP-by-state time series at 1997, where the data change from SIC industry definitions to NAICS industry definitions. This discontinuity results from many sources, including differences in source data and different estimation methodologies. In addition, the NAICS-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) while the SIC-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic income (GDI). This data discontinuity may affect both the levels and the growth rates of the GDP-by-state estimates. NAICS industry defined data was used for 1997.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gsptotal</td>
<td>1963-2016</td>
<td>GDP by state is the state counterpart of the nation’s gross domestic product (GDP). GDP by state is derived as the sum of the GDP originating in all the industries in a state (in millions of current dollars)</td>
<td>US Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2012. ‘NAICS Per Capita GDP by state/SIC Per Capita GDP by state.’ Accessed at: <a href="http://www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm">http://www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm</a>. Note: There is a discontinuity in the GDP-by-state time series at 1997, where the data change from SIC industry definitions to NAICS industry definitions. This discontinuity results from many sources, including differences in source data and different estimation methodologies. In addition, the NAICS-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) while the SIC-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic income (GDI). This data discontinuity may affect both the levels and the growth rates of the GDP-by-state estimates. NAICS industry defined data was used for 1997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incomepcap</td>
<td>1929-2019</td>
<td>Per capita personal income is the income that is received by persons from all sources. Total personal income divided by total midyear population.</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. ‘SA1-3 Personal income summary.’ Accessed at: <a href="http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&amp;step=1#reqid=70&amp;step=1&amp;isuri=1">http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&amp;step=1#reqid=70&amp;step=1&amp;isuri=1</a>. Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online) Note: This measure of income is calculated as the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita personal income, BEA uses the Census Bureau’s annual midyear population estimates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctwomenearn</td>
<td>2002-2011</td>
<td>Percent of women’s median weekly earnings as a percent of men’s (all races). Data calculated from median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers.</td>
<td>U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016. ‘Women’s Earnings as a Percent of Men’s Earnings.’ Accessed at: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/cps/earnings.htm#demographics">http://www.bls.gov/cps/earnings.htm#demographics</a>. Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online) Note: In general, the sampling error for the state estimates is considerably larger than it is for the national estimates; thus, comparisons of state estimates should be made with caution. Data measure usual hourly and weekly earnings of wage and salary workers. All self-employed persons are excluded, regardless of whether their businesses are incorporated. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. The earnings data are collected from one-fourth of the CPS total sample of approximately 60,000 households.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This variable displays the total number of bankruptcy case filings in each state for calendar years 1999-2009. The value in each year is calculated by taking the sum of bankruptcy cases that were filed in each state. The United States Department of Justice. 2012. 'Total Case Filings, Calendar Years 1999-2009.' Accessed at: https://www.justice.gov/ust/bankruptcy-data-statistics Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) Note: Source of filing data is the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The substantial decrease in 2006 across all states is mainly due to the introduction of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005.

foodstampben 2002-2011

Average monthly food stamp benefits per person in a fiscal year. Food stamps are defined as a federal entitlement program providing credit to purchase food items for people earning less than 130% of the federal poverty line. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. (Avg. dollars per participant.) The number of persons participating is reported monthly. Annual averages are the sums divided by twelve. Kaiser Family Organization. 2016. 'Average Monthly Food Stamp Benefits per Participant.' Accessed at: http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/avg-monthly-food-stamp-benefits/. Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online) Note: In 2008, the 'Food Stamp' program was re-named SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The name change reflects the program's focus on nutrition and putting healthy food within reach for low income households. 2011 data are preliminary. Generally SNAP households must have monthly gross income less than 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines ($2,422 for a family of four in fiscal year 2012), monthly net income less than 100 percent of the poverty guidelines, and assets of less than $2,000. SNAP clients can buy all foods carrying a nutrition facts label and intended to be eaten at home. Some items, such as alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, vitamins or medicines and pet foods are not allowed.

statemin 1980-2017


employed 1980-2017


unemployed 1980-2017


afdc_case 1980-2017


afdc_rep 1980-2017


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
State and local government cash and security holdings, other than trust funds, in millions of dollars (NASBO used to apply changes to estimate most recent years, in italics)


Personal income in millions of dollars, fiscal year


Personal income, fiscal year, concept two: apersinc + acapgain + aben - asupp


Personal income in millions of dollars, calendar year


Cash and security assets, % of income (aslcash / apersinc)


Cash and security assets, % of income, concept two (aslcash / apersinca)


Taxable pensions and annuity, millions of dollars, calendar year (carried forward as needed)


Net capital gain, less loss, millions of dollars, calendar year (carried forward as needed)


State and local revenues from current charges, in millions of dollars


State and local corporate income tax revenues, in millions of dollars


Effective number of competing jurisdictions per 100 sq mi


Corrections spending, % of income (acorrspt / apersinc)


State and local government total corrections direct expenditure, in millions of dollars


State government credit rating, Standard & Poor's (0 = AAA, 1 = AA+, 2 = AA, 3 = AA-, 4 = A+, 5 = A, 6 = A-, 7 = BBB+, 8 = BBB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
State and local government financial control and general administration direct expenditure, in millions of dollars

Fiscal decentralization: local government own-source general revenues (charges, liquor store and utilities revenues, taxes, and miscellaneous revenue) divided by total state and local general revenues (charges, liquor store and utilities revenues, miscellaneous revenues, and federal intergovernmental expenditure)

State and local revenues from federal government transfers, in millions of dollars

State and local motor fuel tax revenues, in millions of dollars

Employees in government and government enterprises, in thousands

Unexpected government employment (residuals: agovempr on agrantspi)

State and local government employment divided by private employment

Public building spending, % of income (agpbspt / apersinc)

State and local government general public buildings total expenditure, in millions of dollars

Federal grants, % of income (agrant / apersinc)

Housing and community development spending, % of income (ahcdspt / apersinc)

Unexpected housing spending (modified by agrantspi, equation derived from diff-in-diff estimates)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2000,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2000,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2000,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2000,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2000,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967, 1972,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-2000,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jobtaxcredit</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Does the state offer tax incentives or credits for job creation? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investtaxcredit</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Does the state offer tax incentives or credits for investment? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezonetaxcredit</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Does the state offer tax incentives or credits for enterprise zones? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agtaxcredit</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Does the state offer tax incentives or credits for agriculture? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>techtaxcredit</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Does the state offer tax incentives or credits for technology? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manutaxcredit</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Does the state offer tax incentives or credits for manufacturing? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Does the state offer tax incentives or credits for the film industry? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


Does the state release a tax expenditure report, or a more comprehensive tax incentives report with performance metrics (or neither)? (0 = neither, 1 = expenditure report, 2 = incentives report)


Is there a corporate income tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


Does the state have an earned income tax credit? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


Is there a state estate tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


Does the state have an income tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


Does the state have a sales tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


What is the sales tax rate?


What is the state’s tax burden (per capita taxes/per capita income)?


What is the state individual income tax rate for an individual who makes more than 1.5 million real dollars?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variable</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x_top_corporate</td>
<td>1941-2014, 2019</td>
<td>What is the top corporate tax rate?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>federal_lien_registration_act</td>
<td>1968-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastax</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a state gas tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inctax</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a state income tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lien</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt lien statutes? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tels</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt tax and expenditure limits (TELS)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inflation_t</td>
<td>1978-1986, 1989-2017</td>
<td>Annual inflation rate in the tradeable sector in state and year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcoholtaxnominal</td>
<td>1980-2010</td>
<td>Alcohol Tax Collected (Nominal), per year per state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobaccotaxnominal</td>
<td>1980-2010</td>
<td>Tobacco Tax Collected (Nominal), per year per state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**percicapitaincome**

1995-2015 Per capita income in 1995 dollars


**P90x95**

1986-2008 Average Real Gross Income (ARGI), Top 5%: Top 5% of the income fractile): 2003=100


**P95x99**

1986-2008 Average Real Gross Income (ARGI), Top 1%: Top 0.5% income fractile: 2003=100


**P99x995**

1986-2008 Average Real Gross Income (ARGI), Top 0.5%: Top 0.1% income fractile: 2003=100


**P995x999**

1986-2008 Average Real Gross Income (ARGI) Top 0.1%: Top 0.01% income fractile: 2003=100


**P999x9999**

1986-2008 Average Real Gross Income (ARGI), Top 0.01% income fractile: 2003=100


**rinc**

1986-2008 Total personal income divided by total midyear population, and personal income is in 1982 dollars (2003=100)


**shnfinc**

1986-2008 A state’s non-farm income share, which is non-farm income divided by total income


**MTR_total_s_recd**

1986-2008 Overall Marginal Tax Rate, which captures state revenues only. It is the estimated dynamic marginal tax rates for a given state-year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>companies</td>
<td>Number of insurance companies operating in each state and year</td>
<td>Fouirnaies, Alexander, and Anthony Fowler. “Do campaign contributions buy favorable policies? Evidence from the insurance industry.” Political Science Research and Methods (2021): 1-15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
transfers_medpc 1986-2010 Medical Care Transfers, per cap real
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

transfers_oadi pc 1986-2010 Old Age & Disability Ins Transfers, per cap real
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

transfers_uipcr 1986-2010 Unemployment Insurance Transfers, per cap real
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

transfers_allpc r 1986-2010 All transfers, per cap real
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

gsp_stlgovpcr 1986-2010 Gross State Product, per cap real
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

indivinctaxpcr 1986-2010 Individual Income Tax, per cap real
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

corpinctaxpcr 1986-2010 Corporate Income Tax, per cap real
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

logtot 1986-2010 Total Government Spending, real, logged
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

loggdp 1986-2010 Real Gross State Product, logged
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

gspgrowth 1986-2010 Gross State Product Growth rate
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

welXsc 1986-2010 l.transfers_allpcr*l.socap_ma
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional
Bureau of Economic Analysis: https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source/Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genspendingbil</td>
<td>Total general spending (gen_spending) within the state measured in billions of dollars (i.e., divided by 1,000,000).</td>
<td>Strickland, James M. Forthcoming. &quot;A Quiet Revolution in State Lobbying: Government Growth and Interest Populations.&quot; Political Research Quarterly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legisspendmil</td>
<td>Total spending on the legislature measured in millions of real U.S. dollars (legisspending divided by 1,000,000). This includes staff and legislator salaries, and capital improvements.</td>
<td>Strickland, James M. Forthcoming. &quot;A Quiet Revolution in State Lobbying: Government Growth and Interest Populations.&quot; Political Research Quarterly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totspendingbil</td>
<td>Total spending (tot_spending) within the state measured in billions of dollars (i.e., divided by 1,000,000).</td>
<td>Strickland, James M. Forthcoming. &quot;A Quiet Revolution in State Lobbying: Government Growth and Interest Populations.&quot; Political Research Quarterly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
genspendingbilp

c


Total general spending in billions of dollars (genspendingbil) divided by resident population in millions (popmil). In other words, this is spending in billions per million state residents.


legisspendmilp

c


Total spending on the legislature measured in millions of real U.S. dollars (legisspendmil) divided by number of legislators (legislators). In other words, this is legislative spending (in millions) per legislator.


med_hhinc_int

c

1989-2018

The median level of household income calculated using 2016 Dollars.


sentimentfinal

c

1986-2011

This is a dynamic measure of public opinion on consumer sentiment at the state-year level using MRP techniques.


acres_harvested

c


Number of cropland acres harvested. Cropland includes areas used for the production of adapted crops for harvest.


bee_colonies

c

1987-2020

Number of bee colonies


stateexpenditures

c


Total state expenditures measured as real 2009 dollars per capita from the U.S. Census


stateenvironmentalexpenditures

c


Total state natural resources expenditures measured as real 2009 dollars per capita from the U.S. Census


localenvironmentalexpenditures

c


Total local natural resources expenditures measured as real 2009 dollars per capita from the U.S. Census

Gross state product from the utilities industry, in billions of real 2009 dollars per capita from the BEA

Gross state product from the manufacturing industry, in billions of real 2009 dollars per capita from the BEA

Gross state product from the mining industry, in billions of real 2009 dollars per capita from the BEA

Gross state product from the wholesale trade industry, in billions of real 2009 dollars per capita from the BEA

htf_start 1980-2016
This variable captures the adoption of state housing trust funds at the state-year level.

ineqp_a 1987-2012
Public perceptions of growing inequality

Top10_adj 1987-2012
Share of income held by the top 10% of earners

Top1_adj 1987-2012
Share of income held by the top 1% of earners

Gini 1987-2012
Gini coefficient (economic inequality)

median_inc 1987-2012
State median income
Franko, William W. "Understanding public perceptions of growing economic inequality." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 17, no. 3 (2017): 319-348. ; US Census Bureau
ineqp_disagg_a 1987-2012 Public perceptions of growing inequality (disaggregated)


coincident 2011-2013, 2015 State economic health index from the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia


bot20_2 1985-2017 The income share of the bottom 20 percent in each state-year.


top20_2 1985-2017 The income share of the top 20 percent in each state-year.

k12 2010-2014 K-12 education spending change (in millions of dollars) in each state-year.


higher_edu 2010-2014 Higher education spending change (in millions of dollars) in each state-year.


public_assist 2010-2014 Public assistance spending change (in millions of dollars) in each state-year.


medicaid 2010-2014 Medicaid spending change (in millions of dollars) in each state-year.


corrections 2010-2014 Corrections spending change (in millions of dollars) in each state-year.


transport_franko 2010-2014 Transportation spending change (in millions of dollars) in each state-year.


spend_other 2010-2014 All other spending change (in millions of dollars) in each state-year.


EPU_State 1985-2020 This variable captures the level of uncertainty within a state that comes from state and local policy issues. We averaged the authors’ monthly measure to make the yearly value. More information is available here: https://policyuncertainty.com/state_epu.html


EPU_National 1985-2020 This variable captures the level of uncertainty within a state that stems from specifically national policy-related sources. We averaged the authors’ monthly measure to make the yearly value. More information is available here: https://policyuncertainty.com/state_epu.html

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EPU_Composite</strong> 1985-2020</td>
<td>This variable is a composite index of policy uncertainty at the state level created “using news articles that contain terms related to the economy and uncertainty and also a term from a composite set of terms that contains state-specific policy terms as well as the set of national policy terms.” We averaged the authors’ monthly measure to make the yearly value. More information is available here: <a href="https://policyuncertainty.com/state_epu.html">https://policyuncertainty.com/state_epu.html</a></td>
<td>Baker, Scott R., Steven J. Davis, and Jeffrey A. Levy. State-Level Economic Policy Uncertainty. No. w29714. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2022.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bldstds_yearadopted</td>
<td>1991-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corporateff_ye_ yearadopted</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netmeter_yearadopted</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personaltax_ye_ yearadopted</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personaltaxeff_ yearadopted</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pubbenefits_ye_ yearadopted</td>
<td>1996-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rps_yearadopted 1997-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Matisoff, Daniel C., and Jason Edwards. 'Kindred spirits or intergovernmental competition? The innovation and diffusion of energy policies in the American states (1990-2008).' Environmental Politics 23.5 (2014): 795-817. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

bottle 1913-2010 Did state adopt a bottle deposit law? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


elecdereg 1913-2010 Did state adopt electricity deregulation? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


environ 1913-2010 Did state adopt strategic planning for environmental protection? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


natreso 1913-2010 Did state adopt strategic planning for natural resources? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


renewport 1913-2010 Did state adopt state renewable portfolio standards? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


soil 1913-2010 Did state adopt soil conservation districts? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


environmental_covenants_act 2004-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

transboundary_pollution_reciprocity 1983-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

ewaste 2003-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics & Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

environment_air_pollution_control 1947-1967 Does the state have an air pollution control act (pre-Clean Air Act)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


environment_botlelbill 1970-2014 Does the state require a deposit on bottles paid by the consumer and refunded when the consumer recycles? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


environment_ca_car_emissions_standards 2003-2012 Does the state adopt California’s car emissions standards (which are more stringent than the federal level)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Variable</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flandum</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Court land-use decisions index: number of state appellate decisions containing the phrase ‘land use,’ cumulative from 1/1/1920, divided by state population (then multiplied by 1,000,000) * 1000000</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Var</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fblight</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Blight (1 = implemented stricter definition either explicitly or implicitly, 0.5 = retained vague definition but required higher standard of proof, 0 = otherwise)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fnew</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Mandatory renewable portfolio standard for electric utilities If yes, minimum percentage of retail sales for which required If no, zero (halved if applies only to investor-owned utilities, or averaged among standards for all types of utilities; scored '1' and then adjusted in year of enactment)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frpsexc</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Renewable portfolio standard exceptions (1.5 = large or existing hydropower excluded, 0.5 = natural gas, coal gasification, or nuclear included, 1 = otherwise, phase-ins linearly interpolated)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus_energy_consum</td>
<td>1960-2017</td>
<td>Total energy consumption for the commercial end-use sector is the sum of all energy sources consumed by the sector (in billion BTU)</td>
<td>Provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration: <a href="https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php?sid=US">https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php?sid=US</a> Notes: Total net energy consumption is calculated by adding coal, natural gas, all petroleum products, fuel ethanol, geothermal energy and heat pumps, hydroelectricity, wood, waste, electricity and supplemental gaseous fuels consumed by the commercial sector.xiii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Total net energy consumption is calculated by adding coal, natural gas, all petroleum products, fuel ethanol, geothermal energy and heat pumps, hydroelectricity, wood, waste, electricity and supplemental gaseous fuels consumed by the commercial sector.

cons_fossil 1960-2017 State’s total yearly fossil-fuel consumption For 1960-2009: units are billion BTU For 2010-2017: units are trillion BTU In the fossil fuel subtotal, the double-counting of supplemental gaseous fuels is removed, and fuel ethanol is excluded from petroleum consumption. Fuel ethanol and energy losses and co-products from fuel ethanol production are covered in the renewable energy subtotal. Provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration: [https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php?sid=US](https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php?sid=US)


Some data originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. [www.stateminder.org](http://www.stateminder.org) (no longer accessible online) Notes: Total energy average price is derived by dividing the total energy total expenditures in the residential sector by the total energy consumed by the residential sector, across each state, and multiplying the result by a thousand. Data is adjusted for process fuel, intermediate products, and fuels with no direct cost. Residential sector is defined as an energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Energy is defined as the capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy).

c02emissions 1960-2001, 2005-2016 For 1960-2001: Original data was only the amount of carbon (C) and calculation has been done to convert carbon into carbon dioxide (CO2): To convert to carbon dioxide, multiply by 44/12 (= 3.67). For 2005-2016: values are a state’s total yearly carbon dioxide emissions, unadjusted, in million metric tons Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. [www.stateminder.org](http://www.stateminder.org) (no longer accessible online) U.S. Energy Information Administration. ‘Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions by State, 2005-2016.’ [https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/state/analysis/](https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/state/analysis/)


frps 2000-2016  Renewable portfolio standard index (frenew * frpsex)

findex 2000-2016  Eminent domain reform index ((mreform + mprivate + mblight) * (1 + (0.5 * mconst)))

flandum 2000-2016  State appellate decisions containing phrase 'land use', cumulative from 1/1/1920

fwrluri 2005  Wharton residential land use regulatory index

fwrlurim 2000-2013  Model-derived extension of fwrluri (based on regression results of fwrluri on various predictors)

eenv_pro 1973-2012  Pro-environment opinion by state.

eenv_anti 1973-2012  Anti-environment opinion by state.

eenv_neutral 1973-2012  Neutral environment opinion by state.

eenv_withop_pro 1973-2012  Pro-environment opinion with opposition by state.

eenv_dem_whosay_pro 1973-2012  Pro-environment public opinion amongst Democrats by state.


eenv_dem_whosay_neutral 1973-2012  Neutral environment public opinion amongst Democrats by state.

eenv_gop_withop_whosay_pro 1973-2012  Pro-environment public opinion amongst Republicans by state with opposition.

eenv_gop_whosay_pro 1973-2012  Pro-environment public opinion amongst Republicans by state.


eenv_gop_whosay_neutral 1973-2012  Neutral environment public opinion amongst Republicans by state.

eenv_ind_whosay_pro 1973-2012  Pro-environment public opinion amongst Independents by state.

eenv_ind_whosay_anti 1973-2012  Anti-environment public opinion amongst Independents by state.

eenv_ind_whosay_neutral 1973-2012  Neutral environment public opinion amongst Independents by state.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vehicles_emissions</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to vehicle emission standards at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advisory_board</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to climate advisory boards at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghgtargets</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to greenhouse gas targets at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advanced_coal_technology</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to advanced coal technology at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climate_action_plan</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to climate action plans at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regional_initiatives</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to regional climate initiatives at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green_building_standards</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to green building standards at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adaptation_plan</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments relating to adaptation plans at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_enact</td>
<td>This variable captures the total number of policy enactments at the state-year level</td>
<td>Bromley-Trujillo, R., &amp; Poe, J. (2020). The importance of salience: public opinion and state policy action on climate change. Journal of Public Policy, 40(2), 280-304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change_enact</td>
<td>2004-2010</td>
<td>This variable captures the number of climate change policy enactments at the state-year level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**z_pdsi** 2011-2015 This variable is the standardized annual average of Drought Severity Index by state as reported by Berquist and Warshaw (2018).


**z_pcp** 2011-2015 This variable is the standardized reduction from median annual precipitation by state as reported by Berquist and Warshaw (2018).


**z_extreme_events** 2011-2015 This variable is the standardized extreme events index by state as reported by Berquist and Warshaw (2018).


**z_wildfire** 2011-2015 This variable is the standardized (logged) acres that experienced wildfires by state as reported by Berquist and Warshaw (2018).


**primacy** 1993-2000, 2002, 2004-2015 Variable indicating whether a state had primacy for Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in that year. 0 = State did not have primacy for CAA, CWA, and RCRA 1 = State had primacy for CAA, CWA, and RCRA


**foren_vio** 2010-2014 The number of formal enforcement actions, per the number of assessed violations.


**penaltyfac** 2010-2014 The total penalty amount assigned for violations, per the number of polluting facilities eligible for inspection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Dummy variable indicating whether a state has the natural resource combination (1) or does not have the natural resource combination (0). Potheses.</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nat_dep</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>An ordinal measure of states' dependency on natural resources. States' dependency grows as the measure fluctuates from 0 to 3.</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numfacilities</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>The total number of facilities in the state eligible for inspection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airqual</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>The percentage of days in which states' air qualifies the state as having a &quot;Good Air Day&quot; by EPA standards</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laws</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>A dummy variable that indicates whether a state has a law in place that limits its environmental agencies (1) or whether a state does not have a law in place limiting the abilities of its environmental agencies</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noprimacy</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Dummy variable indicating whether a state lacks primacy in implementing at least one of the major federal environmental statutes (1) or whether the state has full primacy over implementation (0).</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lagforenf</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Manually calculated lag for the number of formal enforcements per the number of violations assessed.</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lagairqual</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Manually calculated lag for the percentage of days in which states' air qualifies the state as having a &quot;Good Air Day&quot; by EPA standards.</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftg_lead</td>
<td>2006-2017</td>
<td>This variable captures distributed generation policies, which refers to technologies that generate electricity at or near where it will be used, like solar panels, at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Trachtman, Samuel. &quot;What drives climate policy adoption in the US states?&quot; Energy Policy 138 (2020): 111214. ; Freeing the Grid (2016)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aceee_lead 2006-2017 This variable captures measures pertaining to energy efficiency, which refers to a broad suite of mechanisms used to reduce consumption of energy, at the state-year level.


sev_lead 2003-2012 This variables captures severance taxes at the state-year level on oil and gas extraction.


wind_potential_adj 2000-2016 This variable captures annual wind energy in gigawatt-hours that could be produced from capacity installed on windy land area measure wind resource at the state-year level.


solar_potential_adj 2000-2016 This variable captures the average solar energy potential per meter-squared multiplied by the land area of a state.


medianaqi06 2000-2018 This variable captures the quality of air across states at the state-year level.


electricity_price06 2000-2018 This variable captures the price of electricity across states at the state-year level.


gasoline_price 2000-2016 This variable captures the price of gasoline across states at the state-year level.


natgas_price 2000-2016 This variable captures the price of natural gas across states at the state-year level.


gasprod06 2000-2018 This variable captures the level of natural gas production at the state-year level.


oilprod06 2000-2018 This variable captures the level of oil production at the state-year level.


prop_tax 2004-2013 This variable captures whether a state exempts oil and gas wells from property taxes at the state-year level.

## Government Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>legpre</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a legislative pre-planning agency? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missplan</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt the Missouri Plan (judges chosen by nonpartisan committee)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recipsup</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a reciprocal support law? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stplnb</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a state planning board? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appointment_of_commissioners</td>
<td>1921-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facsimile_signatures_of_public_o</td>
<td>1958-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faithful_presidential_electors_s</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management_of_public_employee_re</td>
<td>2005-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>military_and_overseas_voters_act</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model_state_admistrative_process</td>
<td>1968-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation andDiffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
prudent_management 2007-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

real_property_electronic_recording 2005-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

registered_agents_act_model_20 2007-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

decord 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 Two-party consent laws for recording public officials? (0 = no, 0.5 = statute contains exception when conversation happens in a public place/where there is little expectation of privacy/in person, 1 = yes, illegal to record public officials without their consent)

yrstatehd 1913-2010 The year that the state gained statehood


agen1 1977-2000, 2002, 2004-2015 Number of general county or county-like governments, such as independent cities (carry-forward imputation between censuses)


gov_employ 1992-2012 Ranking of states in order of fewest government employees as a share of population, to most.

constitution_adopted 1900-2015 Was a new state constitution adopted this year?

current_constitution_length 2016 The estimated length of the current state constitution

Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/
Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preg_election_year</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = presidential election year. 0 = else.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’; <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weird5</td>
<td>Dummy variable: one of the five states that had their bienniums start in even numbered years for some part of the period. This includes KY after it switched to even-year elections for the state legislature.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’; <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weird5_b</td>
<td>Dummy variable: one of the five states that had their bienniums start in even numbered years for some part of the period. This doesn’t include KY after it switched to even-year elections for the state legislature.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’; <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennium</td>
<td>First year of the biennium a year belongs to. Bienniums are thought to start in the year after an election in (often) even-numbered years. For example, 1971-1972 is the biennium in OR after the 1970 election. Then ‘1971’ would appear in both 1971 and 1972 for OR. This includes KY after it switched to even-year elections for the state legislature.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’; <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennium_b</td>
<td>First year of the biennium a year belongs to. Bienniums are thought to start in the year after an election in (often) even-numbered years. For example, 1971-1972 is the biennium in OR after the 1970 election. Then ‘1971’ would appear in both 1971 and 1972 for OR. This considers KY a ‘normal state’ after it switched to even-year elections for the state legislature.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’; <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennium_first_year</td>
<td>Dummy variable: first year of a biennium. Note: these bienniums are set up in a way that defines the year after the election as the first year of the biennium. This is based off of biennium, not biennium_b.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’; <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennium_second_year</td>
<td>Dummy variable: second year of a biennium. Note: these bienniums are set up in a way that defines the year after the election as the first year of the biennium. This is based off of biennium, not biennium_b.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’; <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govname1</td>
<td>Governor’s name from first source</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govname1_sour</td>
<td>Source of information in govname1, and other notes about when governors assumed office.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govname1_date</td>
<td>Date of source for govname1.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govname2</td>
<td>Governor’s name from first source</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govname2_sour</td>
<td>Source of information in govname2, and other notes about when governors assumed office.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govname2_date</td>
<td>Date of source for govname2.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govname2_notes</td>
<td>Notes about govname from source2.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gub_election</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = gubernatorial election in that year. Blank = none. This puts the election year into the calendar year it was held in.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gub_election_regime</td>
<td>Calendar year in which the next gubernatorial election will be held. In an election year, this variable will be equal to ‘year.’</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gub_election_change_date</td>
<td>Date of mid-year change in governors, if the governor left office at a 'non-standard' time, except for LA. 'Non-standard' means because of death, resignation, or impeachment.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gub_election_change_month</td>
<td>Number of month in the year from gub_election_change_date.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gub_election_change_day</td>
<td>Day of the month from gub_election_change_date.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>gov_midyear_change_day</code></td>
<td>1936, 1939-1943,</td>
<td>Day of the year from <code>gov_midyear_change_date</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1945-1954, 1956,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1945-1963, 1968,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1969, 1972-1980,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006-2007, 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2008-2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| `gov_midyear_change_a`         | 1936-2010 | 1 = `gov_midyear_change_date` has a date in it, blank = doesn’t. | Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 |
|                                |          | 0 = else.                                                                                           |                                                                        |

|                                |          | 0 = else.                                                                                           |                                                                        |

|                                |          | 0 = else.                                                                                           |                                                                        |

| `gov_midyear_change_b`         | 1961-2010 | 1 = governor changes mid-year. Mid-year for this variable means that the governor came in before the November election, or when a November election could have been in the case of a non-election year. Note non-standard election dates for Louisiana, and how these influence decisions specified in `gov_midyear_change_b_note`. 0 = else. | Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 |
|                                |          | 0 = else.                                                                                           |                                                                        |

| `gov_midyear_change_b_note`    | 1900-2019 | Note about `gov_midyear_change_b`                                                                   | Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1 |
|                                |          | 0 = else.                                                                                           |                                                                        |

<p>| <code>new_gov_b</code>                    | 1961-2011 | A new governor has come into office starting in the year marked with a one. This is marked '1' in the year after a November election (i.e., if a new governor was elected in 1984, 1985 is coded '1'). If there was a mid-year switch, the year of the switch is coded with a '1,' except if the switch comes after election time (early November), in which case this variable is coded '1' in the next calendar year. If a new governor comes into office that year, they are still coded as new even if they were a past governor. | Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 |
|                                |          | 0 = else.                                                                                           |                                                                        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past_gov</td>
<td>Governor has served in the past, with someone serving in between. 1 = served once in the past with someone else in between. Only coded for the first year of a gubernatorial administration (i.e., new_gov_b = 1). 2 = served twice in the past with two periods in between. Only coded for the first year of a gubernatorial administration (i.e., new_gov_b = 1). 3 = judgment call, see note in past_gov_note. Blank = either missing, or didn't serve in the past.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gov_midyear_change_c</td>
<td>1 = governor changes mid-year, from the perspective of the budget. If the new governor comes in before the budget is passed, then this gets a ‘1,’ ‘0’ if after the budget is passed. If the governor comes in very early in the year, before the session starts, or if only a few days were held, this gets a score of ‘0.’ 0 = else. 2 = missing data. Note: this variable is identical to gov_midyear_change_b, but altered from 1 to 0 when appropriate because of when the budget passes. Explanations for these changes can be found in the variable gov_midyear_change_c_note.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gov_midyear_change_c_note</td>
<td>Note about gov_midyear_change_c</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_gov_c</td>
<td>Note: this variable is identical to new_gov_b, but altered from 1 to 0 when appropriate because of mid-year changes in the governor in light of when the budget passes. If a budget didn’t pass in the first year that a governor came in, the case in the next year is coded ‘1’ instead. 2 = missing data</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_gov_d</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = new governor this year. Cases where an incoming governor served in the past aren’t included in scores of ‘1.’ 0 = else. Note: this variable is identical to new_gov_c, but altered from 1 to 0 when appropriate because the new governor has served in the past. 2 = missing data</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fracleg_old_var_note</td>
<td>1900-2019</td>
<td>Note about why fracleg got the value that it did. Incomplete variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years_served</td>
<td>1955-2010</td>
<td>Number of years that the governor has served. The variable indicates their experience at the beginning of the year. If a governor came back to office, their counter began where it left off before. If someone came in mid-year (not in Jan or Dec) the governor that was in office when the budget passed was used for the figure. If someone came in at some fraction of the year (i.e., July 1st) they were given the credit of a fraction of their experience (i.e., .5) in the next year they served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>budgets_overseen</td>
<td>1955-2010</td>
<td>Number of budgets that the governor has overseen. If a governor leaves and comes back, the budgets they oversaw in the past are also counted. In the first year they oversee a budget, they get a code of '0.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years_served_budgets_overseen_note</td>
<td>1900-2019</td>
<td>Notes about the number of years served and budgets overseen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term_length</td>
<td>1956-2004</td>
<td>Number of years in governor’s term (means that in that year the governor is having that type of term, in length).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years_left_in_term</td>
<td>1956-2004</td>
<td>Number of years left in the governor’s term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit_exists</td>
<td>1936-2010</td>
<td>A gubernatorial term limit exists by law at this time, no matter how many terms the present governor has served. 1 = yes, 0 = no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit_type</td>
<td>1936-2010</td>
<td>Type of term limit. 0 = there is no term limit. 1 = there is a one-term limit. 2 = there is a two-term limit. 3 = there is a three-term limit. This is from the data file 'GovTermLimits.' Sources for 1997 to 2002; Book of the States, used further research (noted in source file) in the case of ID and MA because they had changes to their laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term_limit_length</td>
<td>1936-2010 0 = term limit is known because it was looked up from documents, etc. 1 = assumption was made that term limit in an earlier year was the same as the earliest year term limit law was known. Note: I did check to see if there were inconsistencies between the coding of ‘term_length’ and which governors were in office (for example, if there was a two-term governor in a state I coded as having a one-term term limit).</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years_left_before_limit</td>
<td>1936-2011 Number of years left before the governor’s term limit. This takes into account how states individually deal with partial terms, governors that come back after taking time off, and transition rules. The numerous sources for this information are in the codebook ‘GovTermLimits-Notes’ under variable trli0005.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years_left_before_limit_uncertainty</td>
<td>1960-2010 1 = some uncertainty about the number of years left before a term limit because I’m unsure of how partial terms count toward the limit.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lame_duck_last_term</td>
<td>1936-2010 Governor is in the last term before his term limit, i.e., he or she is a lame duck. 1 = governor is a lame duck. 0 = governor is not a lame duck.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lame_duck_last_year</td>
<td>1936-2010 Dummy: 1 = governor is in their last year before a term limit. 0 = else.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lame_duck_last_2nd_to_last_year</td>
<td>1936-2010 Dummy: 1 = governor is in their second to last year before a term limit. 0 = else.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lame_duck_notes</td>
<td>1900-2019 Notes about why the lame_duck variables were coded the way they were.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femgov</td>
<td>1956-2007 Dummy: 1 = female, 0 = male. This was coded based on the first name of the governor. If there was doubt, an internet search was done to ascertain their gender. One source: <a href="http://www.guide2womenleaders.com/Governors1920.htm">http://www.guide2womenleaders.com/Governors1920.htm</a></td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**stateleg** 1959-2007 Dummy: Member served in the state legislature. 1 = yes, 0 = no. A search was done through supplement #1 to the Book of States 12 years before their arrival to the governor’s office. They may have been in the state legislature before that time, but they would receive a score of ‘0’ if so. For consistency, when governors were found in state legislatures before the twelve-year cutoff, and not after, they did not receive a code of ‘1.’

Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

**stateleg_source** 1900-2019 Source for stateleg

Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

**congmem** 1959-2007 Dummy: Members served in the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate. 1 = yes, 0 = no. No time cutoff for this variable.


**congmem_source** 1900-2019 Source for ‘congmem.’

Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

**legexper** 1959-2007 Dummy: 1 = members served in either the state legislature or U.S. Congress. 0 = else. Computed from stateleg and congmem. Gives fractions sometimes when there was a mid-year switch in governor.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

**party_midyear_change** 1960-2010 Year had governors of two different parties in it. A year doesn’t include normal transitions (that obviously are rarely on January 1st), or abnormal transition that occur early in the year. If it happened late enough in the year (after a November election would have been), that’s not considered a mid-year change. Dummy variable: 1 = yes, blank = no. This variable appears to be incomplete.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

**party_midyear_change_direction** 1960, 1963, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1996 -1 = change was from Democrat to Republican. 1 = change was from Republican to Democrat. Blank = no change.

Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Governors Dataset’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N, Harvard Dataverse, V1

**govparty_a** 1937-2011 Party of the governor; 0 = Republican, 1 = Democrat, .5 = non-major party governor. When the party of the governor changes mid-year (eight cases), the fraction of the year with a Democratic governor is put in as a value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>party_midbienni_um_change</td>
<td>Biennium had governors of two different parties in it. Dummy variable: 1 = yes, blank = no.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>party_midbienni_um_change_dir</td>
<td>-1 = change was from Democrat to Republican. 1 = change was from Republican to Democrat. Blank = no change. This is put into the year of the biennium that saw the change if this is a mid-year change also. This is put into both years of the biennium if the change took place from the first year of the biennium to the second.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govparty_b</td>
<td>This is the same as govparty_a, except that when there is a mid-year switch in the party of the governor, the party of the governor during the November election is used.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govparty_b_2</td>
<td>Same as govparty_b, except recoded. Democrat = 1, Republican = -1, non-major party governor = 0.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state_midterm_penalty</td>
<td>0 = gubernatorial election in that year, or no gubernatorial election, and a non-major party governor in office during the election. 1 = no gubernatorial election, and a Democratic governor in office. -1 = no gubernatorial election, and a Republican governor in office. Same as govparty_b_2, except recoded '0' when gub_election=1.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govparty_c</td>
<td>Party of the governor; 0 = Republican, 1 = Democrat, .5 = non-major party governor. When the party of the governor changes mid-year, the party of the governor when the budget passed was used. When there was no budget passed, the party of the governor during the November election (or when the election would have been held) was used.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gov_non_maj_pty</td>
<td>1 = governor isn’t a Democrat or a Republican. 0 = governor is a Democrat or is a Republican.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gub_party_change</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = party of the governor has changed since the beginning of last year. 0 = hasn’t.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gov_pty_change_since_last_budget</strong></td>
<td>1 = governor changed from R to D since last time a budget was passed. -1 = governor changed from D to R since last time a budget was passed. 0 = no change. -.5 and .5 = some change to or from a non-major party governor. Blank = no budget was passed in that year. Computed by: sorted by Budget_Pass2011_04_13, then stateno, then year. Then differenced gov_party_c.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>years_since_other_party</strong></td>
<td>Years since other party variable. A count variable saying 1) how many years the Democrats have been in power (expressed by a positive number) or 2) how many years the Republicans have been in power (multiplied by -1). For years between 1936 and the first time after that year there was a switch in the party of the governor, the count is from the year 1936. When there has been an independent, zeros are entered. Based off of gov_party_c.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>open_bcs_term_limit</strong></td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = seat is open because of a term limit, and a Democrat was in office immediately beforehand. -1 = seat is open because of a term limit, and a Republican was in office immediately beforehand. 0 = else.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Governors Dataset', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQ0Y1N</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gov_motive_achievement</strong></td>
<td>Frequency of motive imagery relating to achievement ('the desire for excellence') used in inaugural address, expressed in terms of frequency per 1000 words.</td>
<td>Ferguson, Margaret R., and Jay Barth. 'Governors in the Legislative Arena: The Importance of Personality in Shaping Success.' Political Psychology 23.4 (2002): 787-808.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gov_motive_power</strong></td>
<td>Frequency of motive imagery relating to power ('desire for prestige and influence on others') used in inaugural address, expressed in terms of frequency per 1000 words.</td>
<td>Ferguson, Margaret R., and Jay Barth. 'Governors in the Legislative Arena: The Importance of Personality in Shaping Success.' Political Psychology 23.4 (2002): 787-808.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gov_motive_affiliation_intimacy</strong></td>
<td>Frequency of motive imagery relating to affiliation-intimacy ('desire for close relations with other humans') used in inaugural address, expressed in terms of frequency per 1000 words.</td>
<td>Ferguson, Margaret R., and Jay Barth. 'Governors in the Legislative Arena: The Importance of Personality in Shaping Success.' Political Psychology 23.4 (2002): 787-808.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sen_elections_this_year</strong></td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = 19% or more of seats up, 0 = Fewer than 19% up</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Partisan Balance Data, 1937-2011', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sen_rep_in_sess</strong></td>
<td>Total number of Republicans in the state senate this session</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'State Partisan Balance Data, 1937-2011', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sen_ind_in_sess 1936-2011 Total number of non-Democrats or Republicans in the state senate this session

sen_vac_in_sess 1936-2011 Number of vacant seats in the state senate this session

sen_tot_in_sess 1936-2015 Total number of state senators this session

sen_cont_alt 1936-2011 1 = Democrats, 0 = Republicans, .5 = split

hs_elections_th is_year 1935-2011 Dummy: 1 = 19% or more of seats up, 0 = fewer than 19% up

hs_dem_in_sess 1936-2015 Total number of Democrats in the state house this session

hs_rep_in_sess 1936-2011 Total number of Republicans in the state house this session

hs_ind_in_sess 1936-2011 Total number of non-Democrats or Republicans in the state house this session

hs_vac_in_sess 1936-2011 Number of vacant seats in the state house this session

hs_tot_in_sess 1936-2015 Total number of state house members this session

hs_cont_alt 1936-2011 1 = Democrats, 0 = Republicans, .5 = tie

veto_override_prop 1934-2015 Proportion of legislators needed to override governor veto

veto_override_prop_elected 1934-2015 Who does override proportion pertain to? Dummy: 1 = elected senators, 0 = present senators

leg_cont 1936-2011 1 = Democrats control both chambers; 0 = Democrats control neither chamber; .5 = Democrats control one chamber, .25 = Democrats split control of one chamber, .75 = Democrats control one chamber and split control of the other

split_leg 1936-2011 Dummy: 1 = chambers are not controlled by same party, 0 = else
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>divided_gov</td>
<td>1937-2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = two chambers of legislature and governorship are not all controlled by same party, 0 = same party controls all three institutions</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘State Partisan Balance Data, 1937-2011’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per_leg_of_govs_ppty</td>
<td>1937-2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of legislature across the two chambers that are of the same party as the governor</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘State Partisan Balance Data, 1937-2011’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/LZHMG3</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s_distance</td>
<td>Average ideological distance between any two members in state senate. This is an alternative, party-free, measure of polarization.</td>
<td>Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 'The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures.' The American Political Science Review 105.3 (2011): 530- 551. <a href="http://americanlegislatures.com/data/">http://americanlegislatures.com/data/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sen_chamber_err 1993-2016  State senate chamber ideological median error estimate

sen_rep_error 1993-2016  Republican party state senate ideological median error estimate

sen_majority_error 1993-2016  State senate majority party ideological median error estimate

inst6013_adacope 1960-2013  This was the authors' original measure of state government ideology. The construction of this indicator was described in their 1998 AJPS article (Berry, Ringquist, Fording and Hanson 1998).

inst6014_nom 1960-2014  This was the authors' second measure of state government ideology. Instead of relying on ADA and COPE scores to construct a measure, the authors rely on 'Common-Space' congressional ideology scores to construct their measure of state party ideology (available at: http://voteview.com/basic.htm).

legprofscore 1979, 1996, 2003  State legislative professionalization score (member pay, days in session, and staff per legislator compared to Congress)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**stctprof_score** 2004 State court professionalism score from salary, docket score, and staff

**stctprofprem_rank** 2004 State court professionalism rank from premium salary, docket score, and staff

**stctprofprem_score** 2004 State court professionalism score from premium salary, docket score, and staff

**stctprofpremdisc_rank** 2004 State court professionalism rank from premium salary, discretionary score, and staff

**stctprofpremdisc_score** 2004 State court professionalism score from premium salary, discretionary score, and staff

**corrupt_convict** 1976-2011 Convictions relating to corruption (‘criminal abuses of public trust by government officials’)
Melki, Mickael, and Andrew Pickering. 2016. ‘Polarization and Corruption in America.’ University of York Discussion Papers

**alcfree** 2001, 2007, 2009, 2011 The category contains the following variables to capture Alcohol Freedom: Alcohol distribution, beer taxes, blue laws, happy hour laws, leg regulations, spirit taxes, mandatory server training, and wine taxes. Alcohol distribution system makes up 1.2 percent of the whole index on its own.

**autofree** 2001, 2007, 2009, 2011 Seat belt laws and mandatory uninsured/underinsured motorist coverage are the two most important variables in the travel category, based on estimated costs in terms of tickets and uncompensated premiums to drivers who do not prefer to perform such activities. After that come motorcycle helmet laws, bicycle helmet laws, bans on driving while using a cell phone, open container laws, and sobriety checkpoints, in that order.

**econfree** 2001, 2007, 2009, 2011 Economic freedom is calculated as the sum of the fiscal and regulatory policy indices.

Within education policy, mandatory licensure of private school teachers appears to be the most destructive regulation, and it alone constitutes slightly more than half of the overall educational freedom weight. Other variables are years of mandatory schooling, extent of private school curriculum control, tax credits and deductions for private or home schools (for parents or as contributions to scholarship funds), mandatory government approval of new private schools, home school curriculum control, standardized testing or other evaluation requirements for home schools, extent of home school recordkeeping requirements, teacher qualifications for home schools, an index of home school notification requirements, mandatory kindergarten attendance, the existence of a statute explicitly permitting homeschooling, and mandatory registration of private schools.

The campaign finance policy category covers public financing of campaigns and contribution limits (individuals to candidates, individuals to parties, an index of individuals to PACs and PACs to candidates, and an index of individuals to PACs and PACs to parties). While these policies receive 'constitutional weights' boosting them by a factor of 10 because of their First Amendment implications, they receive low weights even so because there is not much evidence that contribution limits reduce private actors' involvement in politics, unless the limits are extremely low (and Vermont’s extremely low limits were struck down by the US Supreme Court in 2006).

The fiscal policy dimension consists of the following categories: Tax burden (28.6%), government employment (2.8%), government spending (1.9%), government debt (1.2%), and fiscal decentralization (0.9%).
The calculation for the ease of civil asset forfeiture is based on results reported in the Institute for Justice study Policing for Profit. This index basically reflects the extent to which a state’s tight asset forfeiture rules encourage revenue-sharing with the Department of Justice. Tight rules are indeed better, since the government should not take private property simply because it was allegedly used in a crime or allegedly constitutes proceeds of a crime, unless the owner of the property is found culpable in a court of law and the seizure is used to compensate victims. But as the Institute for Justice study found, tight rules simply encourage forfeiture by the federal government.

The overall freedom ranking is determined by combining scores for fiscal, regulatory, and personal freedom.

This category is dominated by an estimate of the loss to consumers because of gambling restrictions. The category also includes measures for whether social gaming is legal, whether ‘aggravated gambling’ is a felony or misdemeanor, and whether there is an express ban on online gaming. The category contains the following variables: Gambling felony, gaming revenues, internet gaming prohibition, social gaming exception.

Gun control measures the direct costs of gun laws to gun owners and dealers as evidenced in sales, price, and ownership figures, as well as original analysis about how concealed-carry restrictions and costs are associated with the number of people who seek permits in each state.

Health insurance includes state-level health insurance mandates, small group rate review, guaranteed issue regulations, individual market community rating, mandated direct access to providers, individual market rate review, and a host of lower-impact regulations on managed care organizations (HMOs). State-level health insurance mandates, the second most significant variable in this category at 1.7 percent of the freedom index, impose direct costs of nearly $9 billion a year.
Right-to-work laws make up more than half of the labor regulation category and nearly 2 percent of the entire freedom index. They are valued at over $10 billion a year. Other policy variables in this category, in descending order of importance, are short-term disability insurance requirements (costs being lower labor productivity and administrative expenses for businesses), policies dealing with workers’ compensation (funding mechanisms and mandated coverages), state minimum wage laws (figures adjusted for median private wages), requirements for employer verification of legal resident status, mandated paid family leave, and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment (or employer-provided insurance) between smokers and non-smokers.

The property rights category includes eminent domain reform and land-use regulations. Almost all its weight comes from two variables: local rent control laws and an index of residential land-use regulations. The remainder takes into account whether compensation or an economic assessment is required before a regulatory taking, an index of eminent domain reform, and whether free speech is mandated on private property. The category contains the following variables: Local rent control, regulatory taking restrictions, mandated free speech on private property, Wharton residential land use, and eminent domain index.

The civil liberties category is a grab bag of mostly unrelated policies, including raw milk laws, fireworks laws, prostitution laws, physician-assisted suicide laws, religious freedom restoration acts, rules on taking DNA samples from criminal suspects, trans-fat bans, and laws that can be used to prosecute people who audiotape public officials in the performance of their duties. The category contains the following variables: DNA taken from arrestees, fireworks laws, physician-assisted suicide legal, prostitution legal, raw milk sales legal, two-party consent for recording, Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and trans-fat bans.


Almost all the weight of the marriage freedom category is tied to the availability of same-sex partnerships, both civil unions and marriage. The remainder is tied to waiting periods and blood test requirements. States that prohibit same-sex couples from entering private contracts that provide the benefits of marriage (whether termed ‘marriages’ or ‘civil unions’) take away an important contract right from these couples. The category contains the following variables: Blood test requirement, same-sex partnerships, and total waiting period.


Miscellaneous regulations include certificate of need (CON) requirements for hospitals, state auto insurance rate filing requirements, state homeowners’ insurance rate filing requirements, membership in the Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Compact, and state rate classification prohibitions for some classes of insurance. CON regulations land their first-place slot based on the over $3 billion in extra costs they impose on hospitals, customers, and potential market entrants. The category contains the following variables: Certificate of need for hospitals, rate filing requirements: homeowners’ insurance, interstate insurance product regulations compact, rate filing requirements: personal auto insurance, and rate classification prohibitions.

These scores combine multiple marijuana policy variables— decriminalization and legalization of the first offense of 'low-level' marijuana possession, misdemeanor status for 'high-level' possession or 'low-level' cultivation or sale, mandatory minimum sentences for 'low-level' cultivation or sale, the logarithm of the maximum possible prison term for a single marijuana offense. Using principal component analysis yields a sensible index of marijuana policies.

Almost two-thirds of the occupational freedom category’s weight is made up of two variables: a measure of occupational licensing extent and the sum total of education and experience requirements for all included occupations. Rounding out the category are regulations that limit the practice of nurses and nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and dental hygienists. The category contains the following variables: Dental hygienist independent practice, education and experience requirements, employment-weighted licensure, exam requirements, fees for licensed occupations, nurse licensure compact membership, nurse practitioner independent practice, and physician assistant prescribing authority.

Personal freedom dimension consists of the following categories: victimless crime freedom (9.8%), gun control freedom (6.6%), tobacco freedom (4.1%), alcohol freedom (2.8%), marriage freedom (2.1%), marijuana and salvia freedom (2.1%), gambling freedom (2.0%), education policy (1.9%), civil liberties (0.6%), travel freedom (0.5%), asset forfeiture freedom (0.1%), and campaign finance freedom (0.02%).
The regulatory policy dimension consists of the following categories: freedom from tort abuse (11.5%), property right protection (7.6%), health insurance freedom (5.4%), labor market freedom (3.8%), occupational licensing freedom (1.7%), miscellaneous regulatory freedom (1.3%), and cable and telecom freedom (0.8%).


State rankings of regulatory freedom scores


Tobacco freedom includes taxes on tobacco, smoking bans, internet sales bans, and vending machine regulations. The freedom index also takes into account taxes paid by smokers, which are excluded from the taxation category used in the fiscal policy dimension, as well as the deadweight costs of the taxes.


The liability system is a ranking of state tort systems based on a survey of business owners and managers. This is what the US Chamber of Commerce calls a state’s ‘lawsuit climate.’ It captures risks and costs that businesses must pass on to consumers as higher prices.


Telecommunications deregulation accounts for roughly two-thirds of the weight for this category, and the remainder is accounted for by statewide cable franchising, which eases the entry of telecom firms into the video cable market.


The most heavily weighted category in the personal freedom dimension-after direct victim costs have been calculated and constitutional factors taken into account—is the law enforcement statistics category, which consists of data on incarceration rates adjusted for violent and property crime rates, non-drug victimless crimes arrests, and the drug enforcement rate. This category is worth over one-quarter of the personal freedom index.


This economic freedom index measures overall level of economic freedom based on government spending, taxes, and labor market freedom

Stansel, Dean, Jose Torra, and Fred McMahon. 2015. 'Economic Freedom of North America.' Vancouver, BC: Fraser Institute.

Letter grade for state government integrity, an overall index of thirteen measures of accountability and transparency.

The Center for Public Integrity. 2015. 'State Integrity 2015.' https://publicintegrity.org/politics/state-politics/state-integrity-investigation/how-does-your-state-rank-for-integrity/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil defense and disaster compa (1951-2017)</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Area</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Policy Adoption</td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multistate_highway_transportation</td>
<td>1975-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency_management_assistance</td>
<td>1995-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpleader_compact</td>
<td>1954-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_compact_for_adult_off</td>
<td>1951-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_compact_forjuveniles</td>
<td>1955-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_compact_for_mutual_mi</td>
<td>1951-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_compact_on_adoption_s</td>
<td>1984-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_compact_on_agriculture</td>
<td>1979-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Bohrnke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_comp</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_comp</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_comp</td>
<td>2000-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_comp</td>
<td>1967-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_comp</td>
<td>1976-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compact_on_placement_of_children</td>
<td>1960-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compact_for_pension_portability</td>
<td>1989-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compact_on_adoption_and_medicaid</td>
<td>1984-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement Type</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Policy Adoption</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education compact</td>
<td>1965-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate library compact</td>
<td>1957-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate compact act to conserve</td>
<td>1935-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multistate lottery agreement</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Area</td>
<td>Start-Year</td>
<td>Policy Status</td>
<td>Author Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate_corrections_compact</td>
<td>1959-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency_medical_services_perso</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multistate_receprocity_agreement</td>
<td>1962-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted 1 = adopted</td>
<td>Karch, Andrew, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman. 'Policy diffusion and the pro-innovation bias.' Political Research Quarterly 69.1 (2016): 83-95. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Data Periods</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009, 2011,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009, 2011,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009, 2011,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009, 2011,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009, 2011,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009, 2011,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009, 2011,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


amendcomplex 1990-2015 Aggregate measure which captures Constitutional Amendment complexity by state, with higher scores indicating greater obstacles to amending the state constitution, where citizens allowed to place constitutional amendment on ballot=1, legislature required to place constitutional amendment on ballot by simple vote=2, legislature required to place constitutional amendment on ballot by multiple legislative session votes=3, supermajority of voter approval of ballot in order to be passed and added to state constitution=4. (NOTE: Tennessee is the only state that requires voter supermajorities and multiple legislative sessions to place constitutional amendment on the ballot and be passed).


directdem 1995-2015 State ballot initiative for statutes

Taylor et al. (2019), from Ballotpedia (2018)


veto_ks 1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2008 Gubernatorial line-item veto power. Does the governor have line-item veto power 1= yes; 0.5 = partial; 0 = no


reorg_ks 1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2008 Does the governor have the power to reorganize departments related to the budget during without legislative approval? 1= yes, 0.5 = partial, 0 = no


legcount_nsen_b 1900-1903, 1905-2020
Count of legislators that are Black in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g., the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


legcount_nsen_w 1900-1903, 1905-2020
Count of legislators that are White in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g., the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_nsen_n 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house).

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


legcount_nsen_l 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house).

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_nsen_e 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are East Asian in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


legcount_nsen_e 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_nsen_l 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are both Latino and MENA (Middle East and/or North African ancestry) in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1,
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ

legcount_nsen_s 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are South Asian in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1,
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ
legcount_nsen_e 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house).
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'


112
legcount_nsen_b 1900-1903, 1905-2020
Count of legislators that are both Black and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_nsen_e 1900-1903, 1905-2020
Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino as well as Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are both Latino and Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house). Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’
legcount_nsen_c 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are Cuban in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house).

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook:

‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


legcount_nsen_c 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are both Cuban and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house).

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook:

‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_nsen_p 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are Pacific Islander in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


legcount_nsen_p 1900-1903, 1905-2020

Count of legislators that are both Pacific Islander and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Pacific Islander in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house).

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


Count of legislators that are both East Asian and MENA (Middle East and/or North African ancestry) in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house).

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are both Black and Pacific Islander in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are Black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are both Black and Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are Black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’
legcount_nsen_b 1900-1903, 1905-2020
Count of legislators that are both Black and South Asian in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


legcount_nsen_blcl 1900-1903, 1905-2020
Count of legislators that are both Black and Cuban as well as Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_sen_w 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are White in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'


legcount_sen_b 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are Black in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'

legcount_sen_n 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are Native American in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_sen_e 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are East Asian in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

legcount_sen_l 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are Latino in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’


legcount_sen_ln 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are both Latino and Native American in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are Cuban in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are both Black and Latino in the state senate.

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are South Asian in the state senate.

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are Pacific Islander in the state senate

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino as well as Pacific Islander in the state senate.

Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.

Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

**legcount_sen_m** 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are MENA (Middle East and/or North African ancestry) in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

**legcount_sen_bs** 1919-2020 Count of legislators that are both Black and South Asian in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner’s codebook, before creating these counts, we recode ‘race’ so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the ‘w’ (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: ‘most legislators who are actually both ‘w’ and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.’

**commissioner** 1963-2017 Whether the insurance commissioner previously work for a private insurance company (1 if yes)


govideo 1986-2010 Government Liberalism
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

post1996 1986-2010 0 indicates that a state is pre-reform, 1 indicates a state as post-reform
Bureau of Economic Analysis:
https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional

resist 2010-2017 1 if state-year commission initiated or intervened in litigation against FERC and 0 otherwise

southern 2010-2017 1 if the state was a member of the Confederacy and 0 otherwise

conflictingPartisanshi 2010-2017 1 if the partisanship of the majority of a state-year commission is different than the partisanship of the majority of FERC and 0 otherwise

propgop 2010-2017 Number of Republican commissions divided by total number of commissioners for each state-year multiplied by 100

order1000 2010-2017 1 if year is after FERC’s promulgation of order 1000 and 0 otherwise

southern_slaveStates 2010-2017 1 if a state was slaveholding before that U.S. Civil War and 0 otherwise


RUG 1977-2009 Dummy for Unified Republican Government

govadd 1977-2009 Index of Governor Power from Beyle


statenum 2000-2017 Arbitrary number for each state for use with fixed effects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>Total number of days legislature was in session during year of observation.</td>
<td>Strickland, James M. Forthcoming. “A Quiet Revolution in State Lobbying: Government Growth and Interest Populations.” Political Research Quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legislators</td>
<td>Total number of legislative seats within assembly (including both houses and senators, or single chamber for Nebraska).</td>
<td>Strickland, James M. Forthcoming. “A Quiet Revolution in State Lobbying: Government Growth and Interest Populations.” Political Research Quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawage</td>
<td>Number of years (from years observation) since state first required lobbyists to register via either statute or legislative chamber rule.</td>
<td>Strickland, James M. Forthcoming. “A Quiet Revolution in State Lobbying: Government Growth and Interest Populations.” Political Research Quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revised</td>
<td>A dichotomous indicator {0, 1} for whether a state’s first lobby law was in effect for the year of the observation. “0” indicates that the first lobby law was in effect (i.e., had not been replaced by a new law).</td>
<td>Strickland, James M. Forthcoming. “A Quiet Revolution in State Lobbying: Government Growth and Interest Populations.” Political Research Quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firmreport</td>
<td>A dichotomous indicator for whether a state allowed lobbyists to register as members of firms in the given year. If a state allowed lobbyists to register as members of firms, then the state was coded “1.” If not, then the state was coded “0.”</td>
<td>Strickland, James. “America’s Crowded Statehouses: Measuring and Explaining Lobbying in the US States.” State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 19, no. 3 (2019): 351-374.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
noexpire 1986-2013 a dichotomous indicator for whether registered lobbyist-client dyads did not expire during each legislative session in a given year (hence, there would be additional dyads within the list from previous years, which might not represent active lobbyists). If registrations did not expire every session within a state, then the state was coded “1.” If not, then the state was coded “0.”


dyads 1986-2013 Total unique lobbyist-client dyads or pairings registered in state and year


lobbyists 1986-2013 Total unique lobbyists registered in state and year


clients 1986-2013 Total unique clients or interest groups with registered lobbyists in state and year


definitions 1986-2013 Total number of lobbyist registration criteria based on scale of Newmark (2005)


prohibitions 1986-2013 total number of ethics laws and campaign finance restrictions based on scale of Newmark (2005)


reports 1986-2013 Scale of reporting requirements for registered lobbyists based on Newmark (2005)


initiatives 1986-2013 A dichotomous indicator for whether a state allowed for direct democracy techniques, including if constitutional amendments may be initiated by citizens. If a state allowed direct democracy, it was scored “1.” If not, then it was scored “0.”


billsproposed 2001-2012 Number of voter ID bills proposed


pct_gop 2001-2012 Percentage of lawmakers that are Republican


pct_gop_centered 2001-2012 Percentage of lawmakers that are Republican (centered on 50%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>south</td>
<td>1 if a state was a member of the Confederacy, 0 if not</td>
<td>Hicks, William D., Seth C. McKee, Mitchell D. Sellers, and Daniel A. Smith. &quot;A principle or a strategy? Voter identification laws and partisan competition in the American states.&quot; Political Research Quarterly 68, no. 1 (2015): 18-33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unified</td>
<td>2010-2014 Dummy variable indicating whether a state has unified Republican control (1) or does not have unified Republican control (0).</td>
<td>Hopper, JoyAnna S. &quot;The regulation of combination: the implications of combining natural resource conservation and environmental protection.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 1 (2017): 105-124. ; EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civil_service_reform</td>
<td>1965-1983 Whether reform was passed, 0, no, 1, yes</td>
<td>Ash, Elliott, Massimo Morelli, and Matia Vannoni. &quot;Divided government, delegation, and civil service reform.&quot; Political Science Research and Methods 10, no. 1 (2022): 82-96.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counts_tobacco</td>
<td>The total number of tobacco-related bills introduced at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Pacheco, Julianna. “Free-Riders or Competitive Races? Strategic Interaction across the American States on Tobacco Policy Making,” State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 3 (2017): 299-318.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code100</td>
<td>The total number of introduced tobacco-related bills in the control category at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Pacheco, Julianna. “Free-Riders or Competitive Races? Strategic Interaction across the American States on Tobacco Policy Making,” State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 3 (2017): 299-318.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code300</td>
<td>The total number of introduced tobacco-related bills in the agriculture category at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Pacheco, Julianna. “Free-Riders or Competitive Races? Strategic Interaction across the American States on Tobacco Policy Making,” State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 3 (2017): 299-318.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code400</td>
<td>The total number of introduced tobacco-related bills in the insurance category at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Pacheco, Julianna. “Free-Riders or Competitive Races? Strategic Interaction across the American States on Tobacco Policy Making,” State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 17, no. 3 (2017): 299-318.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Elections Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anyid2</td>
<td>1972-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Biggers, Daniel R., and Michael J. Hanmer. 'Understanding the adoption of voter identification laws in the American states.' American Politics Research 45.4 (2017): 560-588. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyphotoid2</td>
<td>1972-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Biggers, Daniel R., and Michael J. Hanmer, 'Understanding the adoption of voter identification laws in the American states.' American Politics Research 45.4 (2017): 560-588. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mailreg</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt voter registration by mail? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorvoter</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt voter registration with driver’s license renewal? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pubcamfun</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt public campaign funding? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nofelons</td>
<td>1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018</td>
<td>The total number of felons who are ineligible to vote.</td>
<td>McDonald, Michael P. United States Election Project. Turnout 1980-2012. <a href="http://www.electproject.org/">http://www.electproject.org/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online) Notes: The number of ineligible felons depends on state law. Some states permanently disfranchise felons and a few let even prisoners vote. Statistics drawn from various Department of Justice reports which detail the prison, probation, and parole population of the United States are matched with these state laws to estimate the number of ineligible felons. The Department of Justice Bureau, Office of Justice Statistics releases numbers from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31 for a given year. Author uses the most approximate Jan. 1 values, where available, since these include revised Dec. 31 data from the previous year. Author assumes all Prisoners and Parolees are felons, and half of Probationers are felons (this estimate is drawn from DOJ reports; starting in 2011, DOJ reports the number of persons on probation who are felons). A blank or zero indicates the category of felons is allowed to vote in that state. For the United States totals, author includes persons in the federal corrections system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1984, 1986,</td>
<td>Note: No data available for votes cast in Louisiana for highest office in 1982.</td>
<td>Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992, 1994,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1996, 1998,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000, 2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004, 2006,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1984, 1986,</td>
<td>Note: No data available for votes cast in Louisiana for highest office in 1982.</td>
<td>Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992, 1994,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1996, 1998,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000, 2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004, 2006,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1984, 1986,</td>
<td>Note: VEP Highest Office Turnout Rate = (Voted for Highest Office) / (Voting-Eligible Population Total) (recommended statistic). The Vote for Highest Office is the traditional reported number of people who voted in a given election. In presidential election years, the vote for highest office is simply the presidential vote. In a non-presidential election year, the vote for highest office is the largest vote total for a statewide office such as governor or US Senator. When no statewide office is on the ballot, the sum of the congressional races is used instead. In 2006, the methodology was changed slightly to use the sum of the congressional races if they exceeded a statewide office, as occurred with Indiana’s uncompetitive US Senate race.</td>
<td>Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1988, 1990,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992, 1994,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1996, 1998,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000, 2002,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004, 2006,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elect_year</td>
<td>1936-2010</td>
<td>Calendar year that the election was in, or years after the election year but before the calendar year of the next election.</td>
<td>Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ranney4_control 1936-2016
0 = unified Republican control, 1 = unified Democratic control, .5 = neither. Note: this is the annual measure the moving averages were computed from. Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1

ranney4_control_alt 1936-2016
Dummy variable: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Note: this is the annual measure the moving averages were computed from. Also, this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn’t. Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1

ranney1_sen_dem_prop_4yr 1939-2010

ranney2_hs_dem_prop_4yr 1939-2010

ranney3_gub_pro_4yr 1939-2010

ranney4_control_4yr 1939-2010

ranney4_control_alt_4yr 1939-2010
Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Four-year moving average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn’t. Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Dataverse Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ranney4_control_alt_6yr</td>
<td>Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Six-year moving average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn’t.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures'.</td>
<td><a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ranney4_control_alt_8yr 1943-2010 Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Eight-year moving average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn’t.


ranney1_sen_dem_prop_10yr 1945-2010 Proportion of state senators who are Democrats (10-year moving average).


ranney2_hs_dem_prop_10yr 1945-2010 Proportion of state house members who are Democrats (10-year moving average).


ranney3_gub_pro_p_10yr 1945-2010 Proportion of the two-party vote that the Democratic gubernatorial candidate got in the last election (10-year moving average).


ranney4_control_10yr 1945-2010 0 = unified Republican control, 1 = unified Democratic control, .5 = neither. Ten-year moving average.


ranney4_control_alt_10yr 1945-2010 Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Ten-year moving average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn’t.


ranney_4yrs 1939-2010 Four-year moving average of variables for proportion of Democratic control in state senate, house, governor’s office, and overall government (not the alternative measure).


folded_ranney_1 1945-2010 Ranney measures of competitiveness. Ten-year moving average. Varies between .5 and 1, with higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.

folded_ranney_a lt_4yrs 1939-2010 Ranney measures of competitiveness. Four-year moving average using the alternative state government measure. Varies between .5 and 1, with higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.

folded_ranney_a lt_6yrs 1941-2010 Ranney measures of competitiveness. Six-year moving average using the alternative state government measure. Varies between .5 and 1, with higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.

folded_ranney_a lt_8yrs 1943-2010 Ranney measures of competitiveness. Eight-year moving average using the alternative state government measure. Varies between .5 and 1, with higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.

folded_ranney_a lt_10yrs 1945-2010 Ranney measures of competitiveness. Ten-year moving average using the alternative state government measure. Varies between .5 and 1, with higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.

hvd1_winper_4yr 1971-2011 Average percent that winning candidates got in this year’s election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Four-year moving average.


Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: for an even-year, in an even-year election state with all of a chamber’s seats up, this would give one-fourth weight to the current election, one-half weight to the last election, and one-fourth weight to the second to last election. For an odd year in such a state, half weight would be given to the election held last year, and half weight would be given to the election before that. WARNING: users can drop the even years in even year states if they don’t like the one-fourth/one-half/one-fourth weighting referred to above. For states with four-year election cycles, like Alabama, users might consider only keeping the values from three years after the calendar year of the election. Candidates in FFA-MMDs have their % multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hvd2_winmargin_4yr</td>
<td>Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Four-year moving average.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, this is compared to the loser with the largest % of the vote. In FFA-MMDs, this margin is multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hvd3_uncont_4yr</td>
<td>Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Four-year moving average.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute '3' to the denominator, and '1' to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hvd4_safeseat_4yr</td>
<td>Percent of seats that are 'safe' (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). 'Safe' is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Four-year moving average.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered 'safe' when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unusable_seats_4yr_per</td>
<td>Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that are 'unuseable' for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Four-year moving average. 'Not useable' includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don’t put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: Descriptive statistics for variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

143
hvd1_winper_6yr  1973-2011  Average percent that winning candidates got in this year’s election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Six-year moving average.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: for an even-year, in an even-year election state with all of a chamber’s seats up, this would give one-fourth weight to the current election, one-half weight to the last election, and one-fourth weight to the second to last election. For an odd year in such a state, half weight would be given to the election held last year, and half weight would be given to the election before that. WARNING: users can drop the even years in even year states if they don’t like the one-fourth/one-half/one-fourth weighting referred to above. For states with four-year election cycles, like Alabama, users might consider only keeping the values from three years after the calendar year of the election. Candidates in FFA-MMDs have their % multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.

hvd2_winmargin_6yr  1973-2011  Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Six-year moving average.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, this is compared to the loser with the largest % of the vote. In FFA-MMDs, this margin is multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.

hvd3_uncont_6yr  1973-2011  Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Six-year moving average.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute ‘3’ to the denominator, and ‘1’ to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.

hvd4_safeseat_6yr  1973-2011  Percent of seats that are ‘safe’ (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). ‘Safe’ is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Six-year moving average.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered ‘safe’ when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>unusable_seats_6yr_per</strong></td>
<td>Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that are 'unuseable' for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Six-year moving average. 'Not useable' includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don’t put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: Descriptive statistics for variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hvd1_winper_8yr</strong></td>
<td>Average percent that winning candidates got in this year’s election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Eight-year moving average.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For an even-year, in an even-year election state with all of a chamber’s seats up, this would give one-fourth weight to the current election, one-half weight to the last election, and one-fourth weight to the second to last election. For an odd year in such a state, half weight would be given to the election held last year, and half weight would be given to the election before that. WARNING: users can drop the even years in even year states if they don’t like the one-fourth/one-half/one-fourth weighting referred to above. For states with four-year election cycles, like Alabama, users might consider only keeping the values from three years after the calendar year of the election. Candidates in FFA-MMDs have their % multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hvd2_winmargin_8yr</strong></td>
<td>Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Eight-year moving average.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, this is compared to the loser with the largest % of the vote. In FFA-MMDs, this margin is multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hvd3_uncont_8yr</strong></td>
<td>Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Eight-year moving average.</td>
<td>Ranney, Austin. 1976. 'Parties in State Politics.' In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown &amp; Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute '3' to the denominator, and '1' to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of seats that are 'safe' in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years. 'Safe' is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Eight-year moving average.

Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that that are 'unusable' for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Eight-year moving average. 'Not usable' includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don't put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.

Average percent that winning candidates got in this year’s election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Ten-year moving average.

Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Ten-year moving average.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered ‘safe’ when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.

Descriptive statistics for variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.
hvd3_uncont_10yr 1977-2011 Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Ten-year moving average.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLYH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute ‘3’ to the denominator, and ‘1’ to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.

hvd4_safeseat_10yr 1977-2011 Percent of seats that are ‘safe’ (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). ‘Safe’ is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Ten-year moving average.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLYH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered ‘safe’ when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.

unusable_seats_10yr_per 1977-2011 Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that are ‘unusable’ for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Ten-year moving average. ‘Not usable’ includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don’t put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.

Ranney, Austin. 1976. ‘Parties in State Politics.’ In Politics in the American States, 3rd ed., edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLYH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: Descriptive statistics for variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.

hvd_4yr 1971-2011 Measure of electoral competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 minus average pct. of votes winning candidate received, average winning margin, average pct. uncontested seats, and average pct. safe seats over 4-year moving average.

Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. ‘Electoral Competition in the American States.’ The American Political Science Review 87.4 (1993): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLYH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from ’100’) to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.

hvd_6yr 1973-2011 Measure of electoral competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 minus average pct. of votes winning candidate received, average winning margin, average pct. uncontested seats, and average pct. safe seats over 6-year moving average.

Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. ‘Electoral Competition in the American States.’ The American Political Science Review 87.4 (1993): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, ‘Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLYH, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from ’100’) to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hvd_8yr</td>
<td>1973-2011</td>
<td>Measure of electoral competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 minus average pct. of votes winning candidate received, average winning margin, average pct. uncontested seats, and average pct. safe seats over 8-year moving average.</td>
<td>Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. 'Electoral Competition in the American States.' The American Political Science Review 87.4 (1993): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from '100') to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hvd_10yr</td>
<td>1977-2011</td>
<td>Measure of electoral competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 minus average pct. of votes winning candidate received, average winning margin, average pct. uncontested seats, and average pct. safe seats over 10-year moving average.</td>
<td>Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. 'Electoral Competition in the American States.' The American Political Science Review 87.4 (1993): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH</a>, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from '100') to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Klarner, Carl, 2013, 'Other Scholars’ Competitiveness Measures', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/QSDYLH, Harvard Dataverse, V1


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| indlimit   | 1992-2013 | Does a limit on individual campaign contributions exist?  
0 = no, 1 = yes                             | Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric, 2015, 'State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY, Harvard Dataverse, V1. |
| famlim     | 1992-2013 | Does a limit on family campaign contributions exist?  
0 = no, 1 = yes                             | Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric, 2015, 'State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY, Harvard Dataverse, V1. |
| candlim    | 1992-2013 | Does a limit on self-campaign contributions exist?  
0 = no, 1 = yes                             | Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric, 2015, 'State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY, Harvard Dataverse, V1. |
| corporlimits | 1992-2013 | Does a limit on corporate campaign contributions exist?  
0 = no, 1 = yes                             | Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric, 2015, 'State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY, Harvard Dataverse, V1. |
| unionlimits | 1992-2013 | Does a limit on union campaign contributions exist?  
0 = no, 1 = yes                             | Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric, 2015, 'State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY, Harvard Dataverse, V1. |
| oelecsc     | 2001-2017 | State has nonpartisan elections for supreme court?  
| oelectrial  | 2001-2017 | State has nonpartisan elections for trial courts?  
0 = none, 0.1 = retention only (at minimum), 0.5 = some (some appointed), 1 = all) | Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database,' State Politics & Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26. |
| opartial    | 2001-2017 | State has partisan elections for trial courts?  
| opartsc     | 2001-2017 | State has partisan elections for supreme court, including partisan nominating process if no party label on ballot?  
| tcorconcraw | 2002-2016 | Limits on corporate contributions to house candidates, per election cycle  
| tcorconpraw | 2002-2016 | Limits on corporate contributions to political parties, per election cycle  
| tcorpacraw  | 2002, 2005, 2007-2016 | Limits on corporate contributions to PACs, per election cycle  
(0 = none, 0.1 = trial basis or a few state offices, 1 = all or most state elections) | Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database,' State Politics & Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26. |
| tinconcraw  | 2002, 2005, 2007-2016 | Limits on individual contributions to house candidates, per election cycle  
Maximum available limits on PAC contributions to political parties, per election cycle (0 = prohibited, 'none' = unlimited)

Maximum available limits on PAC (including super PAC) contributions to house candidates, per election cycle (ignoring expenditure limits) (0 = prohibited, 'none' = unlimited)

Maximum available limits on PAC contributions to political parties, per election cycle (0 = prohibited, 'none' = unlimited)

Some public financing for state election campaigns available? (0 = none, 0.1 = trial basis or a few state offices, 1 = all or most state elections)

Some public financing for political parties available? (0 = no, 0.1 = voluntary tax add-on only, 1.5 = lobbyists fundraisers only, 1 = all donors for certain fundraisers, 2 = all donors)

Is the source of public funds a voluntary tax add-on only? (does not count check-off states) (0 = no, 1 = yes)

0.5 = all donors for certain fundraisers only, 1 = lobbyists only, 1.5 = lobbyists and all donors for certain fundraisers, 2 = all donors)

Index of corporate PAC regulation, candidate contributions tcorpac * tpaccnc

Index of corporate PAC regulation, party contributions tcorpac * tpaccnp / 20

Index of grassroots PAC regulation, candidate contributions tindpac * tpaccnc

Index of grassroots PAC regulation, party contributions tindpac * tpaccnp / 20

Index of individual contributions to candidates tindconcraw / tpplhd * 2005 price level / current price level (2 = no limit)

Index of individual contributions to parties tindconp raw / apop * 1000 * 2005 price level / current price level (40 = no limit)

Limits on individual contributions to political parties, per election cycle (0 = prohibited, 'none' = unlimited)

Limits on individual contributions to PACs, per election cycle (0 = prohibited, 'none' = unlimited)

Limits on individual contributions to candidates, per election cycle (ignoring expenditure limits) (0 = prohibited, 'none' = unlimited)

Some public financing for state election campaigns available? (0 = none, 0.1 = trial basis or a few state offices, 1 = all or most state elections)

Bans on contributions during legislative session (0 = none, 0.1 = lobbyist only, 1 = lobbyists only, 1.5 = lobbyists and all donors for certain fundraisers, 2 = all donors)

Is the source of public funds a voluntary tax add-on only? (does not count check-off states) (0 = no, 1 = yes)

0.5 = all donors for certain fundraisers only, 1 = lobbyists only, 1.5 = lobbyists and all donors for certain fundraisers, 2 = all donors)

Index of corporate PAC regulation, candidate contributions tcorpac * tpaccnc

Index of corporate PAC regulation, party contributions tcorpac * tpaccnp / 20

Index of grassroots PAC regulation, candidate contributions tindpac * tpaccnc

Index of grassroots PAC regulation, party contributions tindpac * tpaccnp / 20

Index of individual contributions to candidates tindconcraw / tpplhd * 2005 price level / current price level (2 = no limit)

Index of individual contributions to parties tindconp raw / apop * 1000 * 2005 price level / current price level (40 = no limit)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tindpacraw</td>
<td>2005 price level / current price level (40 = no limit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonindiv_contribution</td>
<td>1989, 1990,</td>
<td>Total contributions to state candidates from non-individuals (e.g., labor</td>
<td>National Institute on Money in Politics. 2016. Helena, Montana. <a href="http://www.followthemoney.org">www.followthemoney.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td>unions, parties and candidates, business, PACs, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>agricultural sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td>communications and electronics sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td>construction sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td>energy and natural resources sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td>government agencies, education, and other sectors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td>health sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-2016</td>
<td>ideological and single-issue sectors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of manufacturing interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: producers, manufacturing associations, paper mills, chemical companies, technology

Number of construction and housing interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: construction associations, construction firms, landlord associations, tenant unions

Number of legal practices and courts interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: bar associations, court employees, court services, law firms

Number of small business and retail interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: retail stores and chains, chamber of commerce, retail associations, distributors

Number of health care interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: health professionals associations, hospitals and health systems, health insurers and HMOs, mental health, veterinary, pharmacists

Number of civil rights and minority-issues interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: minority groups, gay and lesbian issues, American Indian tribes.

Number of hotel, restaurant, and liquor interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: hotel associations, restaurant, tourism, liquor distribution

Number of environmental and conservation interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: environmental groups, air and water pollution, solid and water districts

Number of religious interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: churches, Catholic conference, denominations, religious-based organizations

Number of social welfare interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: social workers, non-health charities, welfare services, legal aid societies, consumer groups, animal rights, children’s services

Number of commercial resource development interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups dedicated to: oil, timber, mining, gold, drilling

Number of good governance interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: good government citizen groups, political parties, government reform.

Number of women’s issues interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups focusing on issues such as: abortion, equal rights, domestic abuse

Number of utility and energy interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: electric companies, sewer districts, utility regulation.

Number of tax and government regulation interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: taxpayer groups, homeowners, right to work, tax reform, workers’ compensation

Number of media and communication interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: stations, newspapers, associations of media outlets, broadcasters, internet, publishing

Number of transportation and transit interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: trucking companies, transit authorities, airlines, railroads

Number of governmental and intergovernmental relations interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: local government, public employees, government officials, municipal associations, port authorities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1997-1999, 2007</td>
<td>fire departments, volunteer fire, EMS, correction workers, private security, bail agents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1997-1999, 2007</td>
<td>auto clubs, gun groups, sports teams, stadiums, hunting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1997-1999, 2007</td>
<td>relations, consulting, advertising, architects, temp agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1997-1999, 2007</td>
<td>guard, veterans' groups, legions, VFW, reservists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus_ig</td>
<td>2006-2017</td>
<td>The number of businesses engaged in lobbying in each state for each year (see the appendix below for information on how these variables were coded)</td>
<td>Holyoke, Thomas T. &quot;Dynamic state interest group systems: A new look with new data.&quot; Interest Groups &amp; Advocacy 8, no. 4 (2019): 499-518.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
agriculture_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for agricultural businesses /
interests (see the appendix below for more information as
to what kinds of businesses / organizations comprise this
sector) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

business_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for general businesses / interests involved
with general business, including the service and
manufacturing sectors Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

education_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for educational interests (see the
appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

electronics_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for electronic or technological businesses /
interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

energy_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for energy and natural resources
businesses / interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

entertainment_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for professional entertainment businesses /
interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

finance_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for banking, insurance, and
investment businesses / interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

government_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for government agencies and
related interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

health_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for medical, health insurance,
and related businesses / interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

ideological_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for ideological or public interest
causes not clearly associated with another sector (such as
the ACLU) (see the

lawyers_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for the legal industry and related
interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

leisure_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for the tourism, food, drink, and
related businesses / interests (see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &

realestate_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations
coded as lobbying for real estate businesses / interests
(see the appendix) Holyoke, Thomas T. "Dynamic state interest group
systems: A new look with new data." Interest Groups &
socialservice_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations coded as lobbying for social service nonprofits and related interests (see the appendix)

transporation_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations coded as lobbying for transportation businesses/interests (see the appendix)

communications_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations coded as lobbying for communication businesses/interests

construction_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations coded as lobbying for construction businesses/interests

total_ig 2006-2017 The sum of all organizations in all sectors, effectively being a count of the total number of organizations and businesses lobbying in each state for each year

ig_ig 2006-2017 The number of organizations that are citizen groups, public interest groups, or trade or professional associations engaged in lobbying in each state for each year


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>governor</td>
<td>Whether there was a gubernatorial election in that state-cycle (1 if yes)</td>
<td>Fouirnaies, Alexander, and Anthony Fowler. &quot;Do campaign contributions buy favorable policies? Evidence from the insurance industry.&quot; Political Science Research and Methods (2021): 1-15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollarspercapita</td>
<td>Total value of contributions from the insurance industry to candidates in state-elections divided by population</td>
<td>Fouirnaies, Alexander, and Anthony Fowler. &quot;Do campaign contributions buy favorable policies? Evidence from the insurance industry.&quot; Political Science Research and Methods (2021): 1-15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Whether the state allows voters who are currently registered in the state but have moved to vote in their new precinct even if they have not yet re-registered (2 - full ballot, 1 - limited/provisional ballot, 0 - state has no permanent and portable law</td>
<td>Jansa, Joshua M., Matthew Motta, and Rebekah Herrick. &quot;Finding DORI: Using Item Response Theory to Measure Difficulty of Registration in the US and Its Impact on Voters.&quot; American Politics Research (2021): 1532673X211055050.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edr</td>
<td>Whether the state allows voters to register to vote on the same day as election day or when voting early (1 - yes, 2 - no)</td>
<td>Jansa, Joshua M., Matthew Motta, and Rebekah Herrick. &quot;Finding DORI: Using Item Response Theory to Measure Difficulty of Registration in the US and Its Impact on Voters.&quot; American Politics Research (2021): 1532673X211055050.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prereg</td>
<td>Measure of rules governing at what age eligible voters may begin registering to vote (5 - 16 years old, 4 - 17 years old, 3 - 17.5 years old, 2 - 17.75 years old, 1 - 17.833 years old, 0 - no preregistration)</td>
<td>Jansa, Joshua M., Matthew Motta, and Rebekah Herrick. &quot;Finding DORI: Using Item Response Theory to Measure Difficulty of Registration in the US and Its Impact on Voters.&quot; American Politics Research (2021): 1532673X211055050.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch_pfunded_ref2</td>
<td>2001-2015 Change in reform group support for Republicans over two years. Specifically, the share of reform group-funded candidates that are Republicans currently and last year (refperc2allfunded) ÷ the share of candidates funded by reformers that are Republicans two and three years ago (refperc2allfunded lagged two years)</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly(2021): 1-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch_pfunded_ref4</td>
<td>2003-2013 Change in reform group support for Republicans over four years. Specifically, the share of reform group-funded candidates that are Republicans currently and the last three years ÷ the share of reform group-funded candidates that are Republicans four years ago and the three years prior</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly(2021): 1-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch_pfunded_TU2</td>
<td>2001-2015 Change in teachers union support for Democrats over two years. Specifically, share of teachers union-funded candidates that are Democrats currently and last year (TUperc2allfunded) ÷ the share of teachers union-funded candidates that are by teachers unions that are Democrats two and three years ago (TUperc2allfunded lagged two years)</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly(2021): 1-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch_pfunded_TU4</td>
<td>2003-2013 Change in teachers union support for Democrats over four years. Specifically, the share of teachers union-funded candidates that are Democrats currently and the last three years ÷ the share of candidates funded by teachers unions four years ago and the three years prior</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly(2021): 1-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electoral_competition</td>
<td>2000-2014</td>
<td>Level of electoral competition. Four-year moving average index, constructed by averaging 1) the winning candidates share of the popular vote, 2) the margin of victory, 3) whether the seat is safe and 4) whether the election is contested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete</td>
<td>1949-1951,</td>
<td>State-level dichotomous variable {0, 1} for whether group counts are available for all observations from a state. Observations marked “1” are from states with group counts for all seven periods or observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953, 1957,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959-1963,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1968-1973,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977, 1979-1981,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1983, 1989,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990, 1997-2000,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranney_6yrs_folded</td>
<td>1949-1951,</td>
<td>A measure of one-party domination of the state’s legislature based on the previous 6 years of legislative election results, developed by Ranney (1976). The original score is folded so that higher scores indicate greater one-party domination. The folded measure ranges in value from 0.5 to 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953, 1957,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959-1963,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1968-1973,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977, 1979-1981,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1983, 1989,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990, 1997-2000,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002, 2009,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
vep_pres_mcent 2001-2012 Voter turnout in the last presidential election (grand mean centered)

battleXvep_mcent 2001-2012 battleground X

diff_any_id 2001-2012 Proportion of neighboring states with any voter ID requirements

diff_anyid_mcen t 2001-2012 Proportion of neighboring states with any voter ID requirements (grand mean centered)

diff_photo_id 2001-2012 Proportion of neighboring states with photo voter ID requirements

diff_photoid_mc ent 2001-2012 Proportion of neighboring states with photo voter ID requirements (grand mean centered)

voterfraud 2001-2012 Number of voter fraud cases

voterfraud_mcen t 2001-2012 Number of voter fraud cases (grand mean centered)

hava 2001-2012 1 if a state adheres to HAVA optional guidelines, 0 if not

scaleid2 2001-2012 1 if a voter ID law is in effect, 0 if not

revolvers 1989, 2011 The total number of revolving-door lobbyists (men and women) in each state-year.

wrevolvers 1989, 2011 The total number of women revolving-door lobbyists in each state-year.

wlobbyists 1989, 2011 The total number of women lobbyists in each state-year.


tobratio 1990-2008 This variable captures the ratio of the number of tobacco lobbyists in the state to the total number of registered lobbyists. Pacheco, Julianna. "The social contagion model: Exploring the role of public opinion on the diffusion of antismoking legislation across the American states.” American journal of political science 50, no. 4 (2006): 825-843.

healthratio 1990-2008 This variable captures the ratio of the number of health lobbyists in the state to the total number of registered lobbyists. Pacheco, Julianna. "The social contagion model: Exploring the role of public opinion on the diffusion of antismoking legislation across the American states.” American journal of political science 50, no. 4 (2006): 825-843.

tobaccolobby2 1990-2008 This variable captures the presence and perceived power of tobacco lobbyists compared to other organized interest groups. Pacheco, Julianna. "The social contagion model: Exploring the role of public opinion on the diffusion of antismoking legislation across the American states.” American journal of political science 50, no. 4 (2006): 825-843.

healthlobby2 1990-2008 This variable captures the presence and perceived power of tobacco lobbyists compared to other organized interest groups. Pacheco, Julianna. "The social contagion model: Exploring the role of public opinion on the diffusion of antismoking legislation across the American states.” American journal of political science 50, no. 4 (2006): 825-843.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dataset</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innovatescore_b</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Policy Innovativeness Score (i.e., the adoption of new policies sooner than other states) for each state for each year, based on 180 policies passed at the state level from 1913-2010. A higher score indicates a state is more innovative. Coverage for Alaska and Hawaii begin after 1959.</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyprioritys wildly</td>
<td>1982-2005</td>
<td>A yearly score for each state which summarizes the degree to which that state's governmental spending is devoted to policies that provide collective goods (e.g., education and highways) rather than particularized benefits (e.g., health care and welfare) Notes: Values are set to a mean of zero; units are proportions; the difference between any two values shows the difference in spending allocated to collective goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
soc_capital_ma 1984-2011 Hawes et al.’s weighted moving average measure of social capital


state_culture 1966 Elazar’s state political culture classification (1 = moralistic; 2 = individualistic; 3 = traditionalistic)


fpvi 2000-2014 Cook Partisan Voter Index, state-level measure (+D, used for imputing land- use regulation, linearly interpolated between elections)


citi6013 1960-2013 Measure of citizen ideology, from liberal to conservative. Higher values indicate more liberal.


pid 1976-2011 Yearly measure giving the proportion of Democratic identifiers minus the proportion of Republican identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more Democratic state citizenry


wpid 1976-2011 Weighted yearly measure giving the proportion of Democratic identifiers minus the proportion of Republican identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more Democratic state citizenry


npid 1976-2011 Number of respondents within a state- year used to create the proportion of partisan identifiers.


ideo 1976-2011 Yearly measure giving the proportion of liberal identifiers minus the proportion of conservative identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more liberal state citizenry


wideo 1976-2011 Weighted yearly measure giving the proportion of liberal identifiers minus the proportion of conservative identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more liberal state citizenry


mood 1956-2010 An over-time, state-level measure of Stimson’s (1999) policy mood


democrat 1956-2010 An over-time measure of the percent of Democratic identifiers in each state


republican 1956-2010 An over-time measure of the percent of Republican identifiers in each state


liberal 1976-2010 An over-time measure of the percent who identify as political liberals in each state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-2012</td>
<td>Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending ‘too little’ on the environment (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)</td>
<td>Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
anti_environment 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too much' on the environment (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

neutral_environment 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'about the right amount' on the environment (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

pro_aid 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too little' on foreign aid (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

anti_aid 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too much' on foreign aid (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

neutral_aid 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'about the right amount' on foreign aid (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

pro_defense 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too little' on defense (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

anti_defense 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too much' on defense (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

neutral_defense 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'about the right amount' on defense (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification) Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.

pro_education 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too little' on education (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification) Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.

anti_education 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too much' on education (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification) Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.

neutral_education 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'about the right amount' on education (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification) Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.

pro_welfare 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too little' on welfare for the poor (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification) Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.

anti_welfare 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too much' on welfare for the poor (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification) Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.

neutral_welfare 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'about the right amount' on welfare for the poor (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification) Kim, Sung Eun, and Johannes Urpelainen. 'Environmental Public Opinion in U.S. States, 1973-2012.' Environmental Politics 27.1 (2017): 89-114.
pro_health 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too little' on health (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)


anti_health 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too much' on health (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

neutral_health 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'about the right amount' on health (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

pro_race 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too little' on assistance to blacks (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

anti_race 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'too much' on assistance to blacks (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

neutral_race 1973-2012 Estimated proportion of citizenry who believe we are spending 'about the right amount' on assistance to blacks (note: proportion for state-year is estimated by national sample from the General Social Survey and multilevel regression and post-stratification)

avgsoc_high 2000 Mean social liberalism score for middle income citizens

Rigby, Elizabeth, and Gerald C. Wright. 'Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States.' American Journal of Political Science 57.3 (2013): 552-565.
masseconlib_est 1946-2014 Estimate of mass economic liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding taxes, social welfare, and labor regulation. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers.


masssociallib_est 1946-2014 Estimate of mass social liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding alcohol, abortion, gay rights, women’s rights, school prayer, and cultural (but not racial) issues. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers.


policysociallib_est 1946-2014 Estimate of social policy liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding alcohol, abortion, gay rights, women’s rights, school prayer, and cultural (but not racial) issues. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers.


policyeconlib_est 1946-2014 Estimate of economic policy liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding alcohol, abortion, gay rights, women’s rights, school prayer, and cultural (but not racial) issues. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers.


policyeconlib_se 1946-2014 SE of policyeconlib_est (estimate of economic policy liberalism of state residents)


masssociallib_se 1946-2014 SE of masssociallib_est (estimate of mass social liberalism of state residents)


masseconlib_se 1946-2014 SE of masseconlib_est (estimate of mass economic liberalism of state residents)


policysociallib_se 1946-2014 SE of policysociallib_est (estimate of social policy liberalism of state residents)


dempid_est 1946-2014 Estimated proportion of Democratic identifiers in the public.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lib</td>
<td>1978-2010</td>
<td>This is a dynamic measure of public opinion on ideology at the state-year level using MRP techniques.</td>
<td>Pacheco, Julianna. &quot;Measuring and evaluating changes in state opinion across eight issues.&quot; American Politics Research 42, no. 6 (2014): 986-1009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approvefinal</td>
<td>1978-2011</td>
<td>This is a dynamic measure of public opinion on presidential approval at the state-year level using MRP techniques.</td>
<td>Pacheco, Julianna. &quot;Measuring and evaluating changes in state opinion across eight issues.&quot; American Politics Research 42, no. 6 (2014): 986-1009.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Criminal Justice Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>antistalk</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Boushey, Graeme. 'Targeted for diffusion? How the use and acceptance of stereotypes shape the diffusion of criminal justice policy innovations in the American States.' American Political Science Review 110.1 (2016): 198-214. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crimeviccomp</td>
<td>1965-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Boushey, Graeme. 'Targeted for diffusion? How the use and acceptance of stereotypes shape the diffusion of criminal justice policy innovations in the American States.' American Political Science Review 110.1 (2016): 198-214. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boushey, Graeme. 'Targeted for diffusion? How the use and acceptance of stereotypes shape the diffusion of criminal justice policy innovations in the American States.' American Political Science Review 110.1 (2016): 198-214. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7
compcrime 1978-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted


humantraffic 2003-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted


insanity 1975-2017 This variable was originally in long format, and it indicated the year of adoption by each state. It was reshaped to wide format and now indicates with 0 the years that the policy has not been adopted and with 1 the years that the policy has been adopted in each state.


comsrv12 1982-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted


damagereduce 1984-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted


discovery_of_electronically_stor 2009-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted


arbitration_act _1956 1968-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

arbitration_act _2000 2001-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
<th>Policy Status</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attendance_of_out_of_state_witness</td>
<td>1931-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio_visual_deposition</td>
<td>1980-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certification_of_f_questions_of_law</td>
<td>1970-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child_abduction_prevention</td>
<td>2007-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child_custody_jurisdiction_and_e</td>
<td>1970-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child_witness_testimony_by_alternator</td>
<td>2003-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class_actions</td>
<td>1977-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collaborative_law_act</td>
<td>2010-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collateral_consequences_of_convi</td>
<td>2014-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conflicts_of_laws_limitations</td>
<td>1983-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correction_or_clarification_of_d</td>
<td>1995-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declaratory judgment act</td>
<td>1922-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electronic legal material act</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electronic rendition of custody transactions act</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enforcement of foreign judgments</td>
<td>1953-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extradition and rendition act</td>
<td>1985-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insanity defense and post trial</td>
<td>1985-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate disposition and disposal</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interstate enforcement of domestic</td>
<td>2001-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law on notarial acts revised</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandatory disposition of deta ne</td>
<td>1959-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mediation_act 2003-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

model_mandatory_disposition_of_d 1968-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

money_services_act 2001-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

notarial Acts 1982 1983-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

periodic_payment_of_judgments_ac 1986-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

post_conviction_procedure_act_m 1970-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

power_of_attorney 2007-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

prevention_of_and_remedies_for_h 2014-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

recognition_and_enforcement_of_c 2016, 2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

recognition_of_substitute_decision 2015-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

rules_of_evidence_1974 1975-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law Category</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Policy Status</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsworn_declarations_act</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aboldeapen</td>
<td>1900-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CVYSR7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anincrue1</td>
<td>1900-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CVYSR7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcom</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt state law requiring broad community notification of sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cappun</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt capital punishment? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>childabu</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt child abuse reporting legislation? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civinjaut</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt civil injunction authority? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt strategic planning for corrections? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crtadm</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt court administrators? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyberstalk</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt cyberstalking definition and penalty? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. ‘State policy innovativeness revisited.’ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harass</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt harassment crime? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hatecrime</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt state hate crime laws? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idtheft</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt ID theft protection? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indorgris</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt state law requiring notification to individuals/organizations at risk (sex offender policy)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juvct</td>
<td>1900-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juvisup</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt juveniles supervision compact? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parolesup</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt parolees/probationers supervision? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postdna</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt post-conviction DNA motions? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexreginfo</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt access to sex offender registries? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shield</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt protections against compelling reporters to disclose sources in court? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stalkdef</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt stalking definition and penalty? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statrapage</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt age span provisions for statutory rape? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strikes</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt felony sentencing guidelines for three strikes? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Start-Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Policy Score</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dDNA</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>0 = no; 0.5 = certain felony arrestees analysis/sampling after probable cause hearing/ indictment, 1 = no; +0.25 if can take from some misdemeanants</td>
<td>Police may take DNA samples from arrestees? (2 = all felony arrestees, 1.5 = all felony arrestees plus probable cause hearing before analysis/sample taking, 1 = certain felony arrestees, 0.5 = certain felony arrestees analysis/sampling after probable cause hearing/ indictment, 0 = no; +0.25 if can take from some misdemeanants)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ojls</td>
<td>2001-2016</td>
<td>0 = no, 0.5 = for personal injury/wrongful death only or exceptions for hazardous waste, drunk driving, medical/pharmaceutical, willful/wanton conduct of one defendant, or acting as employee, 1 = yes</td>
<td>Joint and several liability abolished?</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
oliabimp 2001-2016 Mean imputed values for state tort system score (oliabrk) (imputation conducted using Amelia II package in R 3.4)

oliabma 2001-2016 Smoothed, three-year moving average of imputed state tort system score

ocases 2012-2015 Statewide civil incoming caseloads per 100,000 population

olawyers 2001-2015 Lawyer concentration (residuals of OLS autocorrelation-adjusted regression of oraacpc on ogdp, ogdppc, ogdpfin, ogdphc, ogdpm, and year fixed effects)

oraacpc 2001-2016 Resident active attorney count per 100 residents (oraacraw / apop * 100)

oraacraw 2001-2016 Resident active attorney count (as of 12/31 of the prior year)

otorts 2008 Tort suits per 100,000 residents

opunburd 2001-2016 Evidence standard of reckless/outrageous/malicious conduct for punitive damages? (0 = preponderance, 1 = clear and convincing, 2 = beyond reasonable doubt, 3 = no punitive damages)

opuncap 2001-2016 Blanket punitive or noneconomic damages cap? (0 = no, 1 = yes, 2 = all punitive damages prohibited)


carthefrate 1960-2014 Estimated motor vehicle theft rate by state: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.
Notes: v
carthefttotal 1960-2014  Estimated motor vehicle theft total by state: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. 'Estimated motor vehicle theft total by state.'
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online)
Notes: vi

murderate 1960-2014  Estimated murder rate by state. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. 'Estimated Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Rate.'
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online)
Notes: The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by negligence. vii

murdertotal 1960-2014  Estimated murder total by state. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. 'Estimated Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Totals.'
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online)
Notes: The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by negligence. viii

propercrimerate 1960-2014  Estimated property crime rate by state. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft): the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. 'Estimated property crime rate by state.'
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm
Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.
http://stateminder.org/ (no longer accessible online)
Notes:ix
Propcrimetotal 1960-2014 Estimated property crime total by state. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft): the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. ‘Estimated property crime total by state.’
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm

Raperate 1960-2014 Estimated rape rate by state. Data for this time period are based on the UCR’s old/legacy definition of rape (‘forcible rape’: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will). Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. ‘Estimated Forcible Rape Rate.’
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm

Rapetotal 1960-2014 Estimated rape total by state. Data for this time period are based on the UCR’s old/legacy definition of rape (‘forcible rape’: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will). Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. ‘Estimated Forcible Rape Total.’
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm

Robrate 1960-2014 Estimated robbery rate by state. Definition: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Number of robbery offenses per 100,000 people.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports. ‘Estimated robberies per 100,000 people.’
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm

Vcrimerate 1960-2014 Estimated violent crime rate by state. Violent crimes include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. ‘Estimated Violent Crime Rate.’
https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm

Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas. See source organization for state-specific notes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Start-End Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gunbckcheck</td>
<td>1900-2019</td>
<td>Number of firearm background checks conducted by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System per year by state. Data for 2012 are only January-September.</td>
<td>U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2012. 'NICS Firearm Background Checks.' <a href="https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearm_checks_year_by_state_type.pdf/view">https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearm_checks_year_by_state_type.pdf/view</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adoption_act_1994</td>
<td>1971-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adoption_act_53_1969</td>
<td>1994-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adult_guardians</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Area</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Policy Status</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployed Parent and Child Custody</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition of Community Property</td>
<td>1973-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardianship and Protective Proc</td>
<td>1987-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Family Support Act 1</td>
<td>1993-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Family Support Act 2</td>
<td>2002-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Family Support Act 3</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Property Act 1</td>
<td>1984-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage and Divorce Act Model</td>
<td>1973-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parentage Act</td>
<td>2001-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parentage Act 1</td>
<td>1975-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premarital Agreement Act</td>
<td>1985-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>premarital_and_mari-</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tal_agreement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reciprocal_enforce-</td>
<td>1968-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ment_of_support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veterans_guardian</td>
<td>1942-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anship_act_1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandvist</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Did state adopt grandparents' visitation rights? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fault_divorce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mke_grandvist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wbac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Formula</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liqrlaws</td>
<td>1991-2009 Number of liquor law arrests</td>
<td>Silver &amp; Macinko (2013), from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Start-End</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_exp</td>
<td>1983-2011</td>
<td>This variable captures the total corrections expenditures at the state-level, and is measured in thousands.</td>
<td>Gunderson, Anna. &quot;Representation, incorporation, and corrections spending: The counterbalancing effect of Black political incorporation.&quot; Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics 5, no. 3 (2020): 573-603. Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_institutions</td>
<td>1983-2011</td>
<td>This variable captures the total institutional corrections expenditures at the state-level, and is measured in thousands.</td>
<td>Gunderson, Anna. &quot;Representation, incorporation, and corrections spending: The counterbalancing effect of Black political incorporation.&quot; Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics 5, no. 3 (2020): 573-603. Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totalOC</td>
<td>1983-2011</td>
<td>This variable captures the total community corrections expenditures at the state-level, and is measured in thousands.</td>
<td>Gunderson, Anna. &quot;Representation, incorporation, and corrections spending: The counterbalancing effect of Black political incorporation.&quot; Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics 5, no. 3 (2020): 573-603. Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Education Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ccb</td>
<td>1989-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent</td>
<td>1985-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s1</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s10</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s2</td>
<td>1996-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s3</td>
<td>2006-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s4</td>
<td>1978-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s5</td>
<td>1997-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of ‘finance innovations’.’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Policy Adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s6</td>
<td>2004-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s7</td>
<td>1989-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s8</td>
<td>1996-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev_s9</td>
<td>1996-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual_enroll</td>
<td>1976-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inst_tu_und</td>
<td>2001-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inst_tu_vet</td>
<td>2006-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collegesavings</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg, 'Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of 'finance innovations'.' Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
eminentscholar 1983-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg. ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of “finance innovations.”’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

governance_reform 1985-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg. ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of “finance innovations.”’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

meritaid 1993-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Lacy, T. Austin, and David A. Tandberg. ‘Rethinking policy diffusion: The interstate spread of “finance innovations.”’ Research in Higher Education 55.7 (2014): 627-649. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

arts 1913-2010 Did state adopt a council on the arts? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


chartersch 1913-2010 Did state adopt charter schools? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


education 1913-2010 Did state adopt strategic planning for education? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


cdutv 1913-2010 Did state adopt educational television? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


hsexit 1913-2010 Did state adopt high school exit exams? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


schoolchoi 1913-2010 Did state adopt school choice? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


teachelm 1913-2010 Did state adopt teacher certification (elementary)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


athlete_agents_act 2001-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

athlete_agents_act_2015 2016, 2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

minor_student_capacity_to_borrow 1970-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0’, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ehnote</td>
<td>Extent of homeschooling notice required 0 = none; 1 = only basic identifying or attendance info must be submitted; 1.5 = curriculum and similar info must be submitted only once; 2 = curriculum, qualifications, or other info must be submitted)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Mueolini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Year Range</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
evouch 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 Publicly funded voucher law? 0 = no; 0.5 = yes, but limited to students with disabilities; 1 = yes, but limited to low-income families in poor school districts or to towns/counties that choose to tuition out or ESA limited to students with disabilities; 2 = yes, statewide, & includes families up to 185% of federal poverty guidelines or limited eligibility ESA; 3 = ESA with wide eligibility


education_corporal_punishment_1970-2014 Does the state ban corporal punishment in schools? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


education_librarysystem 1935-1955 State library system (0 = no, 1 = yes)


education_schoolfordeaf 1935-1950 School for deaf (0 = no, 1 = yes)


education_teacherCertElementar 1935-1969 In what year does the state require elementary school teachers to hold a degree?


education_teacherCertHs 1935-1963 In what year does the state require high school teachers to hold a degree?


w_education_biblereading 1935-2013 Does the state allow the Ten Commandments to be posted in educational institutions? (0 = no; 1 = the state has a policy permitting the Ten Commandments to be displayed on state/public property; 2 = the law mandates it is posted in a public institution/school)


w_education_moment_of_silence 1957-2014 Does the state have a mandatory moment of silence period at the beginning of each school day? (0 = no; 1 = a period for reflection or prayer at the beginning of each day is permissible; 2 = state has a mandatory period for reflection or prayer at the beginning of each day)


204
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Measurement Dates</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meritstateadmin</td>
<td>1993-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Doyle, William R. 'Adoption of merit-based student grant programs: An event history analysis.' Educational evaluation and policy analysis 28.3 (2006): 259-285. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universalprek</td>
<td>1995-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Curran, F. Chris. 'Expanding downward: Innovation, diffusion, and state policy adoptions of universal preschool.' Education Policy Analysis Archives/Archivos Analíticos de Políticas Educativas 23 (2015). Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edtotalexpend</td>
<td>1989-2009</td>
<td>Total dollars spent on educational expenditures, including state support expenditures for private school students and interest on long-term debt</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Total Expenditures (State-Fin.).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enrollstudents</td>
<td>1987-2010</td>
<td>The total number of students in a state who are enrolled in public school</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Total Students (State).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edinstruct_pct_expend</td>
<td>1987-2009</td>
<td>The percentage of current educational expenditures that is spent on instruction. Instruction expenditures are for services and materials directly related to classroom instruction and the interaction between teachers and students. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1987 is for the school year 1987-1988.</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Instruction as Percentage of Current Expenditures (State-Fin.).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edinstruct_expend</td>
<td>1986-2008</td>
<td>Dollars spent on instruction per student enrolled (as of fall semester). Instruction expenditures are for services and materials directly related to classroom instruction and the interaction between teachers and students. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1986 is for the school year 1986-1987.</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Instruction Expenditures Per Student (State-Fin.).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edattende</td>
<td>1986-2009</td>
<td>Average daily attendance as defined by state law or as defined by NCES divided by the total number of students in a state who are enrolled in public school. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1986 is for the school year 1986-1987.</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Average Daily Attendance (State- Fin.); Total Students (State).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eddayattend</td>
<td>1986-2009</td>
<td>Average daily attendance as defined by state law or as defined by NCES Raw Score. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1986 is for the school year 1986-1987.</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Average Daily Attendance (State- Fin.); Total Students (State).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eddropoutrate</td>
<td>2001-2009</td>
<td>The count of grade dropouts divided by the enrollment base for the grade, 9th- 12th grade.</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Total Dropout Rate - 9 - 12th grade (State).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grad_rate</td>
<td>2001-2007</td>
<td>Averaged freshman graduation rate of public high school students</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Averaged freshman graduation rates of public high school students and change in rates, by state: School years 2001-02 through 2007-08.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsdiplo</td>
<td>1975-2006</td>
<td>Raw percent; measures percent of population that has a high school diploma or higher (National Center for Education Statistics, State Comparisons of Education Statistics). This is a cross sectional variable reflecting the 1990 decennial census.</td>
<td>Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupilteachratio</td>
<td>1987-2010</td>
<td>Pupils enrolled per teacher</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics. 'Pupil/Teacher Ratio (State).' <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/">https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/</a> Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://www.stateminder.org">www.stateminder.org</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twodayear_tuition</td>
<td>2004-2016</td>
<td>Average in-district tuition and fees for a 2-year institution</td>
<td>College Board. 'Trends in Higher Education.' Annual Survey of Colleges <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/">https://nces.ed.gov/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fouryear_tuition</td>
<td>2004-2016</td>
<td>Average in-state tuition and fees for a 4-year institution</td>
<td>College Board. 'Trends in Higher Education.' Annual Survey of Colleges <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/">https://nces.ed.gov/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work_age</td>
<td>the earliest age at which a child can get a permit to work during normal school hours</td>
<td>Bullock, John G. &quot;Education and attitudes toward redistribution in the United States.&quot; British Journal of Political Science (2020): 1-21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work_sch</td>
<td>the number of years of schooling required before a child may get a permit to work during normal school hours</td>
<td>Bullock, John G. &quot;Education and attitudes toward redistribution in the United States.&quot; British Journal of Political Science (2020): 1-21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA_source</td>
<td>The &quot;source&quot; variables indicate the section of the state code in which the relevant variables (e.g., enroll_age or work_sch) are specified</td>
<td>Bullock, John G. &quot;Education and attitudes toward redistribution in the United States.&quot; British Journal of Political Science (2020): 1-21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL_source</td>
<td>The &quot;source&quot; variables indicate the section of the state code in which the relevant variables (e.g., enroll_age or work_sch) are specified</td>
<td>Bullock, John G. &quot;Education and attitudes toward redistribution in the United States.&quot; British Journal of Political Science (2020): 1-21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA_notes</td>
<td>The &quot;notes&quot; variables contain further information that is relevant to the coding of laws for particular state-years</td>
<td>Bullock, John G. &quot;Education and attitudes toward redistribution in the United States.&quot; British Journal of Political Science (2020): 1-21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### higherEdEnrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The number of state residents enrolled in higher-education institutions. The data are from various editions of the U.S. Statistical Abstract and reports of the National Center for Education Statistics. The specific source for any given state-year is reported in higherEdEnrollmentSource.

### instructionalStaffSalaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


### numberOfTeachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The number of teachers in public primary and secondary schools in each state-year. These data are from various editions of the Biennial Survey of Education, the Biennial Digest of Education, and the Digest of Education Statistics. The specific source for any given state-year is reported in numberOfTeachersSource.

### teacherSalaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Reports the mean salaries of primary- and secondary-school teachers. The data are from various editions of the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States and the Digest of Educational Statistics.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Source Years</th>
<th>Source of the variable</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>charternever 2000-2017</td>
<td>1= State has ever had a charter law (counting all years up to 2015), 0= State has never had a charter law (counting all years up to 2015)</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly(2021): 1-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choice</td>
<td>2000-2017 1 = State has any type of private school choice, meaning any program that provides public funding for children to attend private school, including vouchers, tax credits, tax deductions, and education savings accounts. 0 = State does not have such a program.</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly (2021): 1-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choicelag</td>
<td>2000-2017 1 = State has any type of private school choice, meaning any program that provides public funding for children to attend private school, including vouchers, tax credits, tax deductions, and education savings accounts. 0 = State does not have such a program. Variable is lagged two years.</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly (2021): 1-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>years</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charterschool</td>
<td>1996, 1998,</td>
<td>Number of charter schools in a state each year. The data comes from the</td>
<td>Holyoke, Thomas T., and Heath Brown. &quot;After the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000, 2002,</td>
<td>reports published by the Center for Education Reform.</td>
<td>punctuation: Competition, uncertainty, and convergent state policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nea</td>
<td>1996, 1998,</td>
<td>Number of teachers in a state each year who are members of the National</td>
<td>Holyoke, Thomas T., and Heath Brown. &quot;After the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000, 2002,</td>
<td>tables generated by the National Center for Education Statistics at the U.S.</td>
<td>punctuation: Competition, uncertainty, and convergent state policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td>Specifically, data obtained 9th grade enrollment data divided into the</td>
<td>; NCES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014</td>
<td>number of diplomas awarded four years later. Thus the graduation rate is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the percentage of 9th graders who make it to high school graduation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gradrateaverage</td>
<td>1996, 1998,</td>
<td>The average change in the two-year graduation rate earlier, the variable</td>
<td>Holyoke, Thomas T., and Heath Brown. &quot;After the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>2000, 2002,</td>
<td>&quot;gradratechange&quot;) of all states bordering the observed state in the</td>
<td>punctuation: Competition, uncertainty, and convergent state policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td>included in the denominator for calculating the average.</td>
<td>; NCES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agencyfeesprohibited</td>
<td>NA-</td>
<td>This variable captures whether a state has a policy prohibiting agency fees</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for teachers' unions at the state-year level.</td>
<td>“Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neamem</td>
<td>NA-</td>
<td>This variable captures membership in the National Education Association (NEA)</td>
<td>policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>union at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Valletta, Robert, and Richard B. Freeman. &quot;Appendix b the nber public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sector collective bargaining law data set.” When public sector workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unionize (1988): 399-420. ; Sanes, Milla, and John Schmitt. Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of public sector collective bargaining in the states. Washington, DC:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Center for Economic and Policy Research, 2014. ; Feigenbaum, James,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander Hertel-Fernandez, and Vanessa Williamson. From the bargaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>table to the ballot box: Political effects of right to work laws. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pc_tunion</td>
<td>NA-</td>
<td>This variable captures the percentage of statewide political contributions</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from teachers' unions at the state-year level.</td>
<td>“Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptratio2</td>
<td>NA-</td>
<td>This variable captures the ratio between pupils and teachers at the</td>
<td>policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>state-year level.</td>
<td>National Institute of Money in Politics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAEP_all NA- This variable captures pooled National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) scores for each administration at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.

r4_score_avsc NA- This variable captures fourth grade reading scores at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.

m4_score_avsc NA- This variable captures fourth grade math scores at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.

r8_score_avsc NA- This variable captures eighth grade reading scores at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.

m8_score_avsc NA- This variable captures eighth grade math scores at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.

merger NA- This variable captures AFT/NEA Mergers and all employed union workers in education at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.

strongaft NA- This variable captures strongholds of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105.

totalstudentsst NA- This variable captures the total student enrollment in schools at the state-year level. Lyon, Melissa Arnold. "Heroes, villains, or something in between? How "Right to Work" policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking." Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>privchoice</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures private school programs at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r8_gnmale_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade reading scores among boys at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r8_gnfemale_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade reading scores among girls at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r8_fle_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade reading scores among those eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r8_flnot_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade reading scores among those not eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r8_racep_white_perc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade reading scores among Whites at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r8_racep_black_perc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade reading scores among African Americans at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r8_racep_hispanic Perc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade reading scores among Hispanics at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m8_gnmale_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade math scores among boys at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m8_gnfemale_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade math scores among girls at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m8_fle_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade math scores among those eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m8_flnot_avsc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade math scores among those not eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m8_racep_white_perc</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade math scores among Whites at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How &quot;Right to Work&quot; policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m8_racep_black_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade math scores among African Americans at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m8_racep_hispanic_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures eight grade math scores among Hispanics at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m4_gnmale_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade math scores among boys at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m4_gnfemale_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade math scores among girls at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m4_fle_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade math scores among those eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m4_flnot_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade math scores among those not eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m4_racep_white_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade math scores among Whites at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m4_racep_black_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade math scores among African Americans at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m4_racep_hispanic_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade math scores among Hispanics at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r4_gnmale_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade reading scores among boys at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r4_gnfemale_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade reading scores among girls at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r4_fle_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade reading scores among those eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r4_flnot_avsc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade reading scores among those not eligible for a free or reduced lunch at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r4_racep_white_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade reading scores among Whites at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r4_racep_black_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade reading scores among African Americans at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r4_racep_hispanic_perc</td>
<td>This variable captures fourth grade reading scores among Hispanics at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Lyon, Melissa Arnold. &quot;Heroes, villains, or something in between? How “Right to Work” policies affect teachers, students, and education policymaking.&quot; Economics of Education Review 82 (2021): 102105. ; National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source(s) and Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td>1986-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autism</td>
<td>1999-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breastdensity</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newbornheartscreeen</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banfaninc</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a ban on financial incentives for doctors to perform less costly procedures/prescribe less costly drugs? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangag</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a prohibition on agreements that limit a doctor’s ability to inform patients of all treatment options? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comage</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a committee on the aged? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt strategic planning for health services? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higissue</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt guaranteed issue of health insurance? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higrenew</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt guaranteed renewal of health insurance? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>start year-end year</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hprecon</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt health insurance preexisting conditions limits? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnomod1</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt health maintenance organization model act (first)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnomod2</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt health maintenance organization model act (second)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinship</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a kinship care program? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightdie</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt right to die legislation? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdce</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt dependent coverage expansion insurance for young adults? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anatomical_gift</td>
<td>1970-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anatomical_gift</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anatomical_gift</td>
<td>2007-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rights_of_the терминальной_болезни 1985-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

determination_of_death_act 1981-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

durable_power_of_attorney 1980-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

duties_to_persons_with_medical_conditions 1973-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

health_care_decisions_act 1995-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

health_care_information_act 1987-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7


Uniform Law Commission website:
http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

dpas 2000-2016 Physician-assisted suicide legalized? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


dtrans 2000-2016 Statewide trans-fat ban in restaurants? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


hbfip 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010 Bans on financial incentives to providers to withhold covered care? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


hhrhip 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012-2016 High-risk health insurance pool? (0 = no; 0.1 = yes, but not open to new enrollees and numbers less than 1000; 0.5 = only for portability; 1 = yes or state high risk reinsurance plan)


hirr 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012-2016 Individual rate review (0 = file and use or no review, 0.5 = prior approval for only some products/companies, 1 = prior approval or strict MLR requirement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hsgrr</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>Small-group rate review (0 = file and use or no review, 0.5 = prior approval for only some products/companies, 1 = prior approval)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.</td>
<td>State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hcsf</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>COBRA continuation coverage expanded to firms with less than twenty employees? (0 = no, 0.5 = employers have option of continuation or conversion, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.</td>
<td>State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hgccrl</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>Mandatory group conversion coverage rating limits for small firm employees (0 = no, 0.1 = only in very limited cases, 0.5 = only for some policies, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.</td>
<td>State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hgcpsf</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>Mandatory group conversion coverage for small firm employees? 0 = no; 0.1 = conversion mandated only in case of divorce or dependents aging off plan; 0.5 = a broad class of insurers is exempted (e.g., HMOs or non-HMOs); 0.9 = choice between continuation and conversion coverage is allowed but one is mandated; 1 = yes</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.</td>
<td>State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hgii</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>Individual market guaranteed issue? 0 = no; 1 = some products/individuals/companies (insurer of last resort); 2 = all products</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.</td>
<td>State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hgiself</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>Guaranteed issue of health plans for self-employed or groups of one? (0 = no, 1 = yes) (after PPACA, which <em>prohibits</em> group-of-one plans: 1)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.</td>
<td>State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hirate</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>Individual market rate restrictions (0 = none; 0.5 = other rating bands; 1 = age or health rating bands; 1.5 = rate bands plus premium caps for high risk pool policies; 2 = adjusted community rating; 2.5 = community rating with exceptions for some plans; 3 = pure community rating)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlable</td>
<td>2000, 2006,</td>
<td>Mandatory labeling law? (0 = none, 0.1 = GMOs, 0.05 = GMOs, but only takes effect with other states, 1 = all potential carcinogens)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008, 2010,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012, 2014-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>source</td>
<td>details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse_reg 2013</td>
<td>Scope of practice regulations by state (American Association of Nurse Practitioners classification)</td>
<td>1 = restricted practice; 2 = reduced practice; 3 = full practice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universal_health 1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popgovhealthins 1999-2011</td>
<td>Number of people, in thousands, that have government health insurance. Government health insurance includes plans funded by governments at the federal, state, or local level. People as of March of the following year. The major categories of government health insurance are Medicare, Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), military health care, state-specific plans, and Indian Health Service (IHS).</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau. 'Table HIB-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State All People: 1999 to 2011.' Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online) Notes: The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in sample households. This survey’s estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independently derived population estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States and each state (including the District of Columbia).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popnohealthins 1999-2011</td>
<td>Numbers of people, in thousands, with no health insurance. They report not having either private insurance provided through an employer, union, or purchased from a private insurance company, or government insurance funded at the state, federal, or local level. People as of March of the following year.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau. 'Table HIB-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State All People: 1999 to 2011.' Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online) Notes: The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in sample households. This survey’s estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independently derived population estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States and each state (including the District of Columbia).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popprivhealthins 1999-2011</td>
<td>Numbers of people, in thousands, with private health insurance. Private health insurance is coverage by a health plan provided through an employer or union or purchased by an individual from a private health insurance company. People as of March of the following year.</td>
<td>United States Census Bureau. 'Table HIB-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State All People: 1999 to 2011.' Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. <a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online) Notes: The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in sample households. This survey’s estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independently derived population estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States and each state (including the District of Columbia).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employer_tot_pct 2008-2017</td>
<td>State’s total percentage of adults with employer-sponsored health insurance coverage</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: <a href="https://www.kff.org/private-insurance/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-2/?currentTime-frame=0&amp;sortModel=%25%25B%22cellId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D">https://www.kff.org/private-insurance/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-2/?currentTime-frame=0&amp;sortModel=%%B%22cellId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employer_female_pct</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>State’s total percentage of women with employer-sponsored health insurance coverage</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: <a href="https://www.kff.org/private-insurance/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-2/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D">https://www.kff.org/private-insurance/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-2/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uninsured_tot_pct</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>State’s total percentage of adults with no health insurance coverage</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: <a href="https://www.kff.org/uninsured/state-indicator/rate-by-gender/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D">https://www.kff.org/uninsured/state-indicator/rate-by-gender/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uninsured_female_pct</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>State’s total percentage of women with no health insurance coverage</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: <a href="https://www.kff.org/uninsured/state-indicator/rate-by-gender/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D">https://www.kff.org/uninsured/state-indicator/rate-by-gender/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicaid_tot_pct</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>State’s total percentage of adults with health insurance coverage from Medicaid</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: <a href="https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-3/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D">https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-3/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicaid_female_pct</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>State’s total percentage of women with health insurance coverage from Medicaid</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts: <a href="https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-3/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D">https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/rate-by-gender-3/?currentTimeframe=0&amp;sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_enroll_adult</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Number of Medicaid enrollees in the adult enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_enroll_aged</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Number of Medicaid enrollees in the aged enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_enroll_child</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Number of Medicaid enrollees in the children enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_enroll_disable</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Number of Medicaid enrollees in the disability enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_enroll_total</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Total number of Medicaid enrollees</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_spend_adult</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Total Medicaid spending on enrollees in the adult enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_spend_aged</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Total Medicaid spending on enrollees in the aged enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_spend_child</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Total Medicaid spending on enrollees in the children enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_spend_disable</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Total Medicaid spending on enrollees in the disability enrollment group</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med_spend_total</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Total Medicaid spending</td>
<td>Kaiser Family Foundation. 'Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hmpchx 2000-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: chiropractors (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpdenti 2006-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: dentists (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpdentu 2006, 2008 Health insurance mandated providers: denturists (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpdiet 2006-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: dieticians (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpmass 2006, 2008 Health insurance mandated providers: massage therapists (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpnat 2006, 2008 Health insurance mandated providers: naturopaths (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpnur 2006, 2008 Health insurance mandated providers: nurses (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpopti 2000-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: opticians (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpopto 2006-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: optometrists (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmppost 2006-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: osteopaths (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpphar 2006-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: pharmacists (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmppod 2006-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: podiatrists (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpppsych 2006-2016 Health insurance mandated providers: psychologists (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmpin 2006, 2008, 2010 Health insurance mandated providers index (each mandate weighted by percentage added cost to average health insurance policy, according to Coalition for Affordable Health Insurance)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  

hmbocs 2006-2016 Health insurance benefit mandates: ovarian cancer screening (0 = no, 1 = yes)  
Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmbindex3</td>
<td>2006-2016</td>
<td>Health insurance mandates index including only 'major' mandates that are available over time and not subject to the federal essential benefits requirements (hmpopti, hmpchx, hmpaucu, hmbivf)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger.</td>
<td>'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset Code</td>
<td>Year Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totalhealthexps</td>
<td>1980-2009</td>
<td>Total Health expenditures by State of provider</td>
<td>Silver &amp; Macinko (2013), from Kaiser Family Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nochildren_tested_72months</td>
<td>2012-2018</td>
<td>The total number of children under 72 months of age that have been tested</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pctchildren_tested_72months</td>
<td>2012-2018</td>
<td>The total percentage of children under 72 months of age that have been tested</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)
The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of between 25 and 44 micrograms. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6).


The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 45 micrograms and above. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suiWun</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>This variable captures the suicide rate of White individuals (men and women) at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Rambotti, Simone. &quot;Examining the Association between Racialized Economic Threat and White Suicide in the United States, 2000-2016.&quot; Journal of health and social behavior (2022): 00221465211069873. ; CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suiWMun</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>This variable captures the suicide rate of White men at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Rambotti, Simone. &quot;Examining the Association between Racialized Economic Threat and White Suicide in the United States, 2000-2016.&quot; Journal of health and social behavior (2022): 00221465211069873. ; CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suiWFun</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>This variable captures the suicide rate of White women at the state-year level.</td>
<td>Rambotti, Simone. &quot;Examining the Association between Racialized Economic Threat and White Suicide in the United States, 2000-2016.&quot; Journal of health and social behavior (2022): 00221465211069873. ; CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source(s) and Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mothersaid</td>
<td>1911-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adc</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt Aid to Dependent Children (Social Security)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blind</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt aid to the blind (Social Security)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oldagea</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt old age assistance (Social Security)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_afdc_families_payments</td>
<td>1936-1992</td>
<td>What is the average level of benefits per family under the Aid for Families with Dependent Children program?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_blind_payments</td>
<td>1936-1965</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_blind_payments_post1965</td>
<td>1966-1972</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled? (post-1965)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_disabled_payments</td>
<td>1951-1965</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_disabled_payments_post1965</td>
<td>1966-1972</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled? (post-1965)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_ga_payments_per_case</td>
<td>1937-1963</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per case for general assistance (an early form of welfare)?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_ga_payments_per_recipient</td>
<td>1964-1980</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per recipient for general assistance (an early form of welfare)?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_old_age_payments</td>
<td>1936-1965</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per recipient for old age assistance?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_ssi_old_age_payments_post1965</td>
<td>1966-1972</td>
<td>What is the average monthly payment per recipient for old age assistance? (post-1965)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_tanf_initial_elig</td>
<td>1996-2013</td>
<td>What is the initial eligibility level for benefits for a family of three under the Temporary Aid for Needy Families Program?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_tanf_maxpayment</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>What is the maximum level of benefits under the Temporary Aid for Needy Families program for a family of three with no income?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the average monthly level of benefits per family under the Temporary Aid for Needy Families program?


Pro-aid public opinion by state.


Anti-aid public opinion by state.


Neutral aid public opinion by state.


Pro-aid public opinion by state with opposition.


Pro-aid public opinion amongst Democrats by state.


Anti-aid public opinion amongst Democrats by state.


Neutral aid public opinion amongst Democrats by state.


Pro-aid public opinion amongst Democrats by state with opposition.


Pro-aid public opinion amongst Republicans by state.


Anti-aid public opinion amongst Republicans by state.


Neutral aid public opinion amongst Republicans by state.


Pro-aid public opinion amongst Republicans by state with opposition.


Pro-aid public opinion amongst Independents by state.


Anti-aid public opinion amongst Independents by state.


Neutral aid public opinion amongst Independents by state.


Pro-aid public opinion amongst Independents by state with opposition.


Pro-welfare public opinion by state.


Anti-welfare public opinion by state.


Neutral welfare public opinion by state.


Average across subgroups of recipients of whether state permits work activity (1 = allow for all groups, 0 = allow for no groups)


Number of allowable core work activities before the adoption of the Deficit Reduction Act.


Number of allowable core work activities after the adoption of the Deficit Reduction Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rights Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breastfeeding</td>
<td>1993-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
admittpriv 2011-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

const_protect 1981-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

contr_eq 1998-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

emcont_avail 1997-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

foca 1973-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

funds_avail 1982-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

fundslife 1977-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

fundslifehea 1985-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

gagrule 1991-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

gap 2005-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Start Year - End Year</th>
<th>Policy Adoption Coding</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fetaldispos</td>
<td>1980-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Kreitzer, Rebecca J. 'Politics and morality in state abortion policy.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 15.1 (2015): 41-66. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fetalheart</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Kreitzer, Rebecca J. 'Politics and morality in state abortion policy.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 15.1 (2015): 41-66. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fetalhomic</td>
<td>1970-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Kreitzer, Rebecca J. 'Politics and morality in state abortion policy.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 15.1 (2015): 41-66. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fetalpain</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Kreitzer, Rebecca J. 'Politics and morality in state abortion policy.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 15.1 (2015): 41-66. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continsurance</td>
<td>1996-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infertility</td>
<td>1987-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>1978-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Mallinson, Daniel J. 'Building a better speed trap: Measuring policy adoption speed in the American states.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 16.1 (2016): 98-120. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abor_optout_ins</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Institutional providers may opt-out of providing abortion procedures Note: 0 = no; 1 = yes; 8 = private only; 9 = religious only</td>
<td>Guttmacher Institute. 2017. 'An Overview of Abortion Laws.' Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_OAL.pdf">http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_OAL.pdf</a>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abor_pubfund</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Public funding of all or most medically necessary abortions Note: 0 = no; 1 = yes</td>
<td>Guttmacher Institute. 2017. 'An Overview of Abortion Laws.' Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_OAL.pdf">http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_OAL.pdf</a>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abor_secphys</td>
<td>1900-2019</td>
<td>Number of weeks after which a second physician must participate Note: 'second trimester' was recoded to 13 weeks; 'third trimester' was recoded to 28 weeks; 'point of viability' is coded as V; missing value indicates no such requirement</td>
<td>Guttmacher Institute. 2017. 'An Overview of Abortion Laws.' Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_OAL.pdf">http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_OAL.pdf</a>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aborparc 1913-2010 Did state adopt one-parent consent for abortion by a minor? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


aborparrn 1913-2010 Did state adopt one-parent notification for abortion by a minor? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


aborpreroe 1913-2010 Did state adopt abortion pre-Roe? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


contrains 1913-2010 Did state adopt a policy that insurers covering prescription drugs cannot exclude FDA-approved contraceptives? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


abortion_consent_1973_1991 1973-1991 Does the state mandate counseling before an abortion (pre-Casey)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJM6

abortion_consent_1992_2014 1992-2014 Does the state mandate counseling before an abortion (post-Casey)? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJM6

abortion_medicaid 1981-2014 Does the state’s Medicaid system pay for abortions? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJM6

abortion_partial_birth 1996-2000 Does the state ban late-term or partial birth abortions? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJM6

abortion_reform_preroe 1967-1973 Did the state allow abortion before Roe v. Wade? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJM6

w_abortion_parenntalNotice_1983_2014 1983-2014 Does the state require parental notification or consent prior to a minor obtaining an abortion? (0 = neither, 1 = notification, 2 = consent)


https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJM6

w_ec_access 1974-2014 Can pharmacies dispense emergency contraception without a prescription? (0 = the state has restricted access to EC by allowing pharmacists to refuse to dispense it; 1 = there is no law either restricting or expanding access; 2 = the state has expanded access by allowing pharmacists to dispense EC without a prescription)


https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJM6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abortionrate</td>
<td>Abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44. For an explanation of why data are problematic after 2000/2001, see source (the Guttmacher Institute). Data for 1993, 1994, 1995 are unavailable.</td>
<td>Originally provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University.</td>
<td><a href="http://stateminder.org/">http://stateminder.org/</a> (no longer accessible online)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gayhate 1989-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted

# Policy Adoption


gaymarban 1913-2010 Did state adopt a constitutional amendment banning gay marriage? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


sssame 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 -1 = 'super-DOMA'; 0 = no same-sex unions, 0.5 = limited domestic partnership, 1 = same-sex civil union, marriage, or extensive domestic partnership


sstmarrgge 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 State marriage laws (0 = no domestic partnerships, civil unions, or same sex marriage; 1 = limited domestic partnerships only; 2 = civil unions or equivalent, conferring all or most of the benefits of marriage; 3 = same-sex marriage)


smcomres 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 Marriage constitutional restrictions on marriage definition; 1 = state has laws that ban same-sex marriage but the laws are not in the constitution, or the constitution merely permits but does not require laws banning same-sex marriage; 2 = constitutional restrictions banning same-sex marriage


gayrights_ban_sodomy 1962-2003 Does the state forbid sodomy? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


gayrights_hatecrimes 1999-2014 Are hate crimes explicitly illegal in the state? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


w_gayrights_civilunions_marriage 2000-2012 Does the state allow civil unions or gay marriage? (0 = no; 1 = civil unions; 2 = gay marriage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w_gayrights_emp</td>
<td>Does the state forbid employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and/or sexual identity? (0 = no; 1 = indicates a ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation; 2 = indicates a ban based on sexual orientation and gender identity)</td>
<td>1982-2014</td>
<td>Caughhey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. 'The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.' American Journal of Political Science, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMJB">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMJB</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hate_crime_law</td>
<td>0 = the state does not have hate-crime laws pertaining to members of the LGBT community, OR does not have any hate-crime laws at all 1 = the state has a hate-crime law that applies to sexual orientation only (LGB) 2 = the state has a hate-crime law that applies to sexual orientation AND gender identity (LGBT)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Movement Advancement Project (MAP), 'Hate Crime Laws.' <a href="http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/hate_crime_laws">http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/hate_crime_laws</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exec_order</td>
<td>0 = no executive orders have been issued 1 = executive order was issued, but it applied to discrimination based on sexual orientation only (LGB) 2 = executive order applied to discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (LGBT) Note: This variable indicates only whether an exec. order was issued at one time; it does not account for any orders that were later rescinded.</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>LGBTQ Americans Aren't Fully Protected from Discrimination in 30 States.' <a href="https://www.freedomforallamericans.org/states/">https://www.freedomforallamericans.org/states/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ndl_employment 2019 0 = state does not have any employment non-discrimination laws 1 = the state has an employment non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation only (LGB) 2 = the state has an employment non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation AND gender identity (LGBT)

ndl_housing 2019 0 = state does not have any housing non-discrimination laws 1 = the state has a housing non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation only (LGB) 2 = the state has a housing non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation AND gender identity (LGBT)

ndl_public_accommodations 2019 0 = state does not have any public-accommodations non-discrimination laws 1 = the state has a public-accommodations non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation only (LGB) 2 = the state has a public-accommodations non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation AND gender identity (LGBT)

ndl_credit 2019 0 = state does not have any credit non-discrimination laws 1 = the state has a credit non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation only (LGB) 2 = the state has a credit non-discrimination law that applies to sexual orientation AND gender identity (LGBT)

ndl_state_employees 2019 0 = state does not have any non-discrimination laws protecting state employees 1 = the state has a non-discrimination law protecting state employees that applies to sexual orientation only (LGB) 2 = the state has a non-discrimination law protecting state employees that applies to sexual orientation AND gender identity (LGBT)

Uniform Law Commission website: http://www.uniformlaws.org/ Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Start-Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fhurb</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt fair housing laws for urban renewal areas? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaaban</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Affirmative action ban: Are all racial preferences in public services banned in the state? (0 = no, 0.5 = in education only, 1 = yes, by statute or executive order, 2 = yes, in constitution)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w_race_disc_pub</td>
<td>1935-1963</td>
<td>Did the state pass a law (with administrative enforcement) banning discrimination in public accommodations (pre-CRA)? (0 = no; 1 = indicates that individuals had to bring lawsuits to enforce the ban on discrimination; 2 = indicates that there was a state agency that enforced the ban on discrimination)</td>
<td>Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’ American Journal of Political Science, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJMJB">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJMJB</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w_race_disc_pub</td>
<td>1964-2010</td>
<td>Did the state pass a law (with administrative enforcement) banning discrimination in public accommodations (post-CRA)? (0 = no; 1 = indicates that individuals had to bring lawsuits to enforce the ban on discrimination; 2 = indicates that there was a state agency that enforced the ban on discrimination)</td>
<td>Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’ American Journal of Political Science, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJMJB">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXJMJB</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Date Range</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Drug-Alcohol Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dataset</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>Policy Adoption</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcoholism_and_</td>
<td>1972-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxes_act</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;</td>
<td>Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcbevcon</td>
<td>1913-2010 Did state adopt alcoholic beverage control? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigtax</td>
<td>1913-2010 Did state adopt a cigarette tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du08</td>
<td>1913-2010 Did state adopt .08 per se penalty for DUI? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medmar</td>
<td>1913-2010 Did state adopt symbolic medical marijuana policy? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methpre</td>
<td>1913-2010 Did state adopt restrictions on OTC medications with methamphetamine precursors? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smokeban</td>
<td>1913-2010 Did state adopt statewide smoking ban? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zerotol</td>
<td>1913-2010 Did state adopt zero tolerance (&lt;.02 BAC) for underage drinking? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cdship 2000-2016 State ban on direct wine shipments from wineries? (0 = none, 0.1 = ban only on in-state winery shipments, 0.5 = free shipping limited to small wineries/labels under contract with distributor prohibited, 0.9 = out-of-state/off-site/distributor prohibited, 1 = all) Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics & Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.


cbret 1937-2015 Exclusive state control of retail sales of some types of beer 0 = no, 0.5 = only some very high-alcohol beers (>12% ABV), 1 = yes, 5 = total prohibition; +1.5 = near-absolute on-premises prohibition, +0.5 = on-premises limitation (restaurants, bars, private clubs) Exclusive state control of wholesale sales of some types of beer Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics & Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.

cbwhel 1937-2015 0 = no, 0.5 = only some very high-alcohol beers (>12% ABV/W), 1 = yes; +1.5 = near-absolute on-premises prohibition, +0.5 = on-premises limitation (restaurants, bars, private clubs) Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics & Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cgroc</td>
<td>1937-2016</td>
<td>Off-premises alcohol sales in grocery stores 0 = neither wine nor spirits (beer only), 1 = wine only, 2 = wine and spirits, -1 = no beer, 0.5 = Maryland/New Jersey systems; 0.4 if limitation (&gt;1) on # of licenses for chains <em>or</em> separate enclosure requirement; then take max score possible</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmcmisd</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Low-level' cultivation (more than 1 oz./30 g. useable/2 plants possession/cultivation but less than some higher statutory threshold, first offense) a misdemeanor (criminal non- felony)? 0 = no, 1 = yes, 2 = decriminalized, 5 = legal</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmmedmj</td>
<td>1937-2014, 2016</td>
<td>Medical marijuana exception? (0 = no, 0.2 = only right to assert in court, 0.5 = lawful possession but not dispensation, 1 = full exception with registry)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwret</td>
<td>Exclusive state control of retail sales of some types of wine 0 = no, 1 = yes; +1.5 = near-absolute on-premises prohibition, +0.5 = on-premises limitation (restaurants, bars, private clubs)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwwhol</td>
<td>Exclusive state control of wholesale sale of some types of wine 0 = no, 1 = yes; +1.5 = near-absolute on-premises prohibition, +0.5 = on-premises limitation (restaurants, bars, private clubs)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwinetav</td>
<td>Wine ad valorem tax rates/markup (% off-premises; markup over 15% only included; if sales tax is not charged, that amount is deducted)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwinetex</td>
<td>Wine excise tax (dollars per gallon of wine, less than 14% alcohol by volume, off-premise sales; if sales tax is not applied, that amount is deducted)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cspirtav 1937-2015 Spirits ad valorem tax rates/markup (%; off-premises; markup over 15% over delivery cost/45% over shipping point, FOB only considered; if sales tax is not charged, that amount is deducted)

cspirtex 1937-2015 Spirits excise tax (dollars per gallon of spirits, off-premise sales; if sales tax is not applied, that amount is deducted)

rdrivls 2008-2016 Driver’s license suspensions for drug offenses not related to driving (0 = no, 1 = yes)

ibanbar 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 Smoking ban-bars (0 = no or few regulations, 0.5 = some nonsmoking areas required/some bars exempted/more than scattered local bans, 0.75 = smoking only in ventilated areas, 1 = total or near-total ban)

ibangov 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 Smoking ban-government buildings (0 = none, 0.5 = some exceptions/more than scattered local bans, 0.75 = ventilated areas only, 1 = total/near-total ban)

ibanrest 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 Smoking ban-restaurants (0 = no or few regulations, 0.5 = some nonsmoking areas required or more than scattered local bans, 0.75 = smoking only in ventilated areas, 1 = total or near-total ban)

ibanwork 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016 Smoking ban-private workplaces (0 = no regulation, 0.25 = minimal regulation, 0.5 = numerous exceptions/designated areas/more than scattered local bans, 0.75 = few exceptions (such as ventilated areas), 1 = total/near total ban)

ismplaw 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 Regulations for ‘smoker protection’ in employment? 0 = no; 0.5 = yes, but (implicitly or explicitly) insurance discrimination or incentives to stop smoking allowed; 1 = yes, and insurance discrimination banned

iminage 2000-2016 Minimum legal sale age of 21 for tobacco products (0 = no, 0.5 = significant local minimums that represent more than 20% of state pop., 1 = yes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ivend</th>
<th>2000, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014-2016</th>
<th>Regulations on vending machines (0 = age restrictions/supervision requirements only, 0.5 = 'hard' location restrictions, 1 = banned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cig Taxes Binar</td>
<td>1935-1946</td>
<td>Does the state have a cigarette tax? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_cigarette_taxes</td>
<td>1947-2014, 2019</td>
<td>What is the state’s tax on a pack of cigarettes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugs_boehmke_k</td>
<td>1978-2013</td>
<td>Does the state require the registration upon purchase of a beer keg? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugs_boehmke_m</td>
<td>1935-1985</td>
<td>Does the state have a minimum legal drinking age of 21? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugs_boehmke_z</td>
<td>1983-1995</td>
<td>Does the state have a zero-tolerance law for blood alcohol levels &lt;0.02 for individuals under age 21? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugs_marijuana_decriminalization</td>
<td>1973-2014</td>
<td>Is marijuana possession a criminal act? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugs_medical_marijuana</td>
<td>1996-2014</td>
<td>Is it legal to use marijuana for medical purposes? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugs_smoking_ban_restaurants</td>
<td>1995-2014</td>
<td>Does the state ban smoking in restaurants? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dui</td>
<td>1983-2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwi_reform</td>
<td>1983-2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goodsam911</td>
<td>2007-2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postconvictdays</td>
<td>1980-2005</td>
<td>Length of license suspension in days for first-time DUI offenders-postconviction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minfinelaw</td>
<td>1980-2002</td>
<td>Presence of a law that sets a mandatory minimum fine for first-time DUI offenders. 0 = license sanction is discretionary; 1 = license sanction is mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mldage</td>
<td>1980-2010</td>
<td>The minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) in each state, in years; 0 = no minimum legal drinking age defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zerotoleranceage</td>
<td>1983-2010</td>
<td>The maximum age for which the BAC limit applies. This is necessary because some BAC limits apply to minors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Gun Control Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bradycamp</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a child access to guns protection law? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concealed_carry</td>
<td>1975-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Makse, Todd, and Craig Volden. 'The role of policy attributes in the diffusion of innovations.' The Journal of Politics 73.1 (2011): 108-124. Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w_guncontrol_registration_requirement</td>
<td>1935-2014</td>
<td>Does the state have registration requirement for guns? (0 = no; 1 = law applies to handguns only; 2 = law applies to all firearms, including rifles and shotguns)</td>
<td>Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. 'The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.' American Journal of Political Science, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMB">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMB</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w_guncontrol_waiting_period</td>
<td>1935-2014</td>
<td>Does the state have a waiting period for gun purchases? (0 = no; 1 = law applies to handguns only; 2 = law applies to all firearms, including rifles and shotguns)</td>
<td>Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. 'The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.' American Journal of Political Science, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMB">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMB</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bjourn</td>
<td>Carry in motor vehicles (peaceable journey) (0 = not permitted unless locked in container, 0.5 = permitted with CC permit/license but only if in plain view, 1 = only with concealed carry permit (unless in locked container or glove box), 2 = either 'plain view' or 'concealed' restrictions, 3 = no restrictions even if concealed)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baow</td>
<td>AOW (Any Other Class III Weapon) (0 = prohibited in state law; 0.5 = not prohibited but regulated at state-local level OR not prohibited in law but virtually prohibited in practice; 1 = not prohibited by state law)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bccpin</td>
<td>Concealed carry permits issued to nonresidents? (0 = no, 0.5 = yes for property owners/employed in state/may issue, 1 = yes, 2 = permit not needed for CC)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bchild</td>
<td>2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014</td>
<td>Child access prevention laws? (0 = none, 1 = criminal liability if access provided knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly/child must use gun, 2 = criminal liability if child actually gains access, 3 = criminal liability if child may gain access) Note: multiplied by 0.5 if local only, multiplied by 0.5 if gun must be loaded and/or a handgun for liability to attach</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. ’State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.’ State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blicens</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Licensing or permitting of gun owners or purchasers? (0 = no, 0.5 = handguns only, 1 = all guns; multiplied by 0.5 if locally only)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. ’State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.’ State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bpriv</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Background checks required at private sales or gun shows? (0 = no, 0.5 = locally or some firearms, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bregis</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Registration of firearms? (0 = no, 0.5 = some firearms, 1 = all firearms; multiplied by 0.5 if locally only)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bretent</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Retention of sales records? (0 = no requirement, 0.5 = kept by seller, 1 = kept by state; multiplied by 0.5 if locally only)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsbr</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>SBR (Short Barreled Rifle) (0 = prohibited in state law; 0.5 = not prohibited but regulated at state-local level OR not prohibited in law but virtually prohibited in practice; 1 = not prohibited by state law)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsbs</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>SBS (Short Barreled Shotgun) (0 = prohibited in state law; 0.5 = not prohibited but regulated at state-local level OR not prohibited in law but virtually prohibited in practice; 1 = not prohibited by state law)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsi</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Concealed carry permits are shall- issue? (0 = no, 0.5 = theoretically yes but broad exceptions exist or theoretically may issue but effectively more like shall issue, 1 = yes, 2 = permit not needed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bss</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Sound suppressor (silencers) (0 = prohibited in state law; 0.5 = not prohibited but regulated at state-local level OR not prohibited in law but virtually prohibited in practice; 1 = not prohibited by state law)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsp</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Store security precautions required? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bstheft</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Gun dealer regulation: mandatory theft reporting of all firearms (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>btrain</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Training or testing requirement for carry permit (0 = no/may carry without permit, 1 = yes/no permits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bwait</td>
<td>1986-2016</td>
<td>Waiting period on firearms purchases? (0 = no, 0.5 = some firearms, 1=all firearms)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arms_pro</td>
<td>1973-2012</td>
<td>Pro-arms public opinion by state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arms_anti</td>
<td>1973-2012</td>
<td>Anti-arms public opinion by state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arms_neutral</td>
<td>1973-2012</td>
<td>Neutral arms public opinion by state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arms_withop_pro</td>
<td>1973-2012</td>
<td>Pro-arms public opinion by state with opposition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arms_dem_whosay_pro</td>
<td>1973-2012</td>
<td>Pro-arms public opinion amongst Democrats by state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
arms_dem_whosay 1973-2012 Neutral arms public opinion amongst Democrats by state.

arms_dem_withop 1973-2012 Pro-arms public opinion amongst Democrats by state with opposition.

arms_gop_whosay 1973-2012 Pro-arms public opinion amongst Republicans by state.


arms_ind_whosay 1973-2012 Neutral arms public opinion amongst Independents by state.

arms_ind_withop 1973-2012 Pro-arms public opinion amongst Independents by state with opposition.

HFR 1980-2016 Factor scores for household firearm ownership latent factor.

HFR_se 1980-2016 Standard errors of factor scores for household firearm ownership latent factor.

universl 1980-2016 State has universal background checks law (1=yes; 0=no).

permit 1980-2016 State has permit to purchase law (1=yes; 0=no).

Fem_FS_S 1980-2016 Female Firearm Suicide/Total Male Suicide *100.

Male_FS_S 1980-2016 Male Firearm Suicide/Total Male Suicide *100.


GALLUP 1980-2016 Gallup state-level survey estimate of firearm ownership.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Labor Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>miglab</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a migratory labor committee? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minwage</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a minimum wage law? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gosh</td>
<td>Does state have its own occupational safety and health agency? (0 = no, 0.5 = for public employees only, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gverif</td>
<td>Employer verification of legal resident status (0 = not required of some private employers other than state contractors, 1 = required of some private employers other than state contractors)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Start-End</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever_enacted</td>
<td>1994-2016 If state legislatures have ever enacted policy copied either in whole or part from ALEC model bill language about public sector unions, and where ALEC’s advocacy was backed up by either SPN or AFP, to defeat public sector unions.</td>
<td>Hertel-Fernandez, Alexander. &quot;Policy feedback as political weapon: Conservative advocacy and the mobilization of the public sector labor movement.&quot; Perspectives on Politics 16, no. 2 (2018): 364-379. Bureau of Labor Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
policyinplace 1994-2016 This variable captures whether a policy targeting public sector union’s density or revenue is in place at the state-year level, with “1” indicating that such policies are in place, and “0” indicating otherwise.


nearrev_allwages al 2004-2014 This variable captures public union revenue, and more specifically the state budgets of the National Education Association (NEA) at the state-year level.


logrevenue 2004-2015 This variable captures the logged public union revenue, and more specifically the logged state budgets of the National Education Association (NEA) at the state-year level.


public_unionmem demeaned 1996-2016 NA


nearrev_allwages al demeaned 2004-2014 This variable captures demeaned public union revenue, and more specifically the state budgets of the National Education Association (NEA) at the state-year level.


public_unionmem 4yearenacted 1997-2016 This variable captures public union membership density for the year in which the enactment of ALEC-authored legislation took place.


nearrev_allwages 44yearenacted 2006-2016 This variable captures public union revenue for the year in which the enactment of ALEC-authored legislation took place.


unionpriv 1999-2014 Percentage of the state population that belongs to a labor union in the private sector.


retrench 2000-2017 1 = State has a law restricting teachers labor rights. Includes laws restricting collective bargaining, establishing right-to-work, and prohibiting automatic dues deductions from paychecks or for PAC contributions passed from 1999-2015. 0 = State does not have such a law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retrench2lag 2001-2017</td>
<td>1 = State has a law restricting teachers labor rights. Includes laws restricting collective bargaining, establishing right-to-work, and prohibiting automatic dues deductions from paychecks or for PAC contributions passed from 1999-2015. 0 = State does not have such a law. Variable is lagged three years. (‘2’ in the variable name is meant to signal that this is a two-year lag for the dependent variable, which is a two-year rolling average)</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly (2021): 1-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrench3lag 2002-2017</td>
<td>1 = State has a law restricting teachers labor rights. Includes laws restricting collective bargaining, establishing right-to-work, and prohibiting automatic dues deductions from paychecks or for PAC contributions passed from 1999-2015. 0 = State does not have such a law. Variable is lagged four years. (‘3’ in the variable name is meant to signal that this is a three-year lag for the dependent variable, which is a two-year rolling average)</td>
<td>Finger, Leslie K., and Sarah Reckhow. &quot;Policy Feedback and the Polarization of Interest Groups.&quot; State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly (2021): 1-26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Date Range</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrench4lag</td>
<td>2003-2017</td>
<td>1 = State has a law restricting teachers labor rights. Includes laws restricting collective bargaining, establishing right-to-work, and prohibiting automatic dues deductions from paychecks or for PAC contributions passed from 1999-2015. 0 = State does not have such a law. Variable is lagged five years. (l2 in the variable name is meant to signal that this is a four-year lag for the dependent variable, which is a two-year rolling average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrench5lag</td>
<td>2004-2017</td>
<td>1 = State has a law restricting teachers labor rights. Includes laws restricting collective bargaining, establishing right-to-work, and prohibiting automatic dues deductions from paychecks or for PAC contributions passed from 1999-2015. 0 = State does not have such a law. Variable is lagged six years. (l2 in the variable name is meant to signal that this is a five-year lag for the dependent variable, which is a two-year rolling average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrench6lag</td>
<td>2005-2017</td>
<td>1 = State has a law restricting teachers labor rights. Includes laws restricting collective bargaining, establishing right-to-work, and prohibiting automatic dues deductions from paychecks or for PAC contributions passed from 1999-2015. 0 = State does not have such a law. Variable is lagged seven years. (l2 in the variable name is meant to signal that this is a six-year lag for the dependent variable, which is a two-year rolling average)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## Transportation Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy Code</td>
<td>Start Year-End Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autosaf</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt the automobile safety compact? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conacchwy</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt controlled access highways? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gdl</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt graduated driver’s licensing program? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certificate_of_</td>
<td>2013-2017 0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, &quot;State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0&quot;, <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title_for_vessels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dautouuc</td>
<td>2000-2016 Uninsured/underinsured coverage required? (0 = no, 0.5 = only mandatory if a liability policy is purchased, 1 = uninsured only, 2 = both)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Start-End</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
seatbeltlaw 1980-2010 Presence of a law that requires safety belt use in motor vehicles ii) Coding: 0=no law present that year; 1=law applies to front seat passengers only; 2= law applies to all passengers in all seats


primaryenforce 1980-2010 Primary enforcement of seatbelt law which allows a police officer to stop and ticket a driver if s/he observes a violation.


sbmaxfine 1980-2010 Maximum fine for seatbelt nonuse (1st offense). Coding: Dollar value for driver (not passenger); 0=no law in that year


licactdy 1985-2003 Days of license suspension or revocation after 1st Conviction


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Miscellaneous Regulation Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kstat</td>
<td>2014, 2016</td>
<td>Statutes mentioning the following phrases: 'no person shall practice,' 'shall not practice,' 'no person may practice,' 'may not practice,' 'no person shall act as,' 'no person may act as,' 'shall not act as,' 'may not act as,' 'must obtain a license,' 'must obtain certification' (excluding red-flagged statutes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. ‘State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.’ State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kdhhind 2000-2016 May dental hygienists initiate treatment without dentist authorization? (0 = no, 0.5 = collaborative agreement required or significant locational restrictions, 1 = yes)


knec 2010 Nursing consultation exception: state explicitly permits nurses to practice in-state if licensed elsewhere? (0 = no, 0.5 = with time limits, 1 = yes)


knlc 2000-2016 Member of Nurse Licensure Compact, permitting multistate practice? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


knpind 2000-2016 Are nurse practitioners allowed to practice independently from MDs? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


knpinex 2000-2016 Nurse practitioner independence index (2 = full authority; otherwise = knpind * knps)


knps 2000-2016 May nurse practitioners prescribe controlled substances? (0 = no; 0.25 = with physician oversight may dispense or advise but may not write; 0.45 = only schedules 4 & 5 with physician oversight; 0.5 = with physician oversight only; 0.9 = any schedules 4 & 5 independently, others with physician oversight; 1 = yes)


kpacs 2000-2016 May physician assistants prescribe controlled substances? (0 = no, 0.5 = limited, 1 = yes, all schedules)


ksunrise 1984, 1991, 1993, 2000-2014 Independent commission reviews new occupational licensing legislative proposals? (0 = no, 0.5 = limited, 1 = yes)


ksunset 1984, 1991, 1993, 2000-2014 State licensing agencies automatically abolished unless legislatively reauthorized following independent sunset review? (0 = no, 0.5 = only for specified programs, 1 = yes)


kttack 2012-2015 Thumbtack grade for licensing requirements (1 = A+, 2 = A, 3 = A-, 4 = B+, etc., 14 = F)


nmoverlic 2000-2016 Household goods moving companies must obtain certificate of public convenience and necessity? (0 = no, 1 = yes)


licenses_accountants 1935-1951 State license required for accountants? (0 = no, 1 = yes)

licenses_architects 1935-1951 State license required for architects? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

licenses_beauticians 1935-1951 State license required for beauticians? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

licenses_chiropractors 1935-1951 State license required for chiropractors? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

licenses_dentists 1935-1951 State license required for dentists? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

licenses_engineers 1935-1951 State license required for engineers? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

licenses_nurses 1935-1951 State license required for nurses? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

licenses_pharmacists 1935-1951 State license required for pharmacists? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

licenses_real_estate 1935-1951 Real estate licensing (0 = no, 1 = yes)
Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. ‘The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936-2014.’
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

adcom 1913-2010 Did state adopt advertising commissions? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Z

ccreceipt 1913-2010 Did state adopt restrictions on displaying credit card numbers on sales receipts? (0 = no, 1 = yes)

citzon 1913-2010 Did state adopt legislation enabling zoning in cities? (0 = no, 1 = yes)

cogrowman 1913-2010 Did state adopt planning laws requiring local/regional planners to coordinate growth management plan developments? (0 = no, 1 = yes)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>credfreez</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt law limiting credit agencies from issuing a credit report without consumer consent? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humrel</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a human relations commission? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idas</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt individual development accounts? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pestcomp</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state join the interstate pest control compact? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pldpag</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a planning/development agency? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retainag</td>
<td>1913-2010</td>
<td>Did state adopt a retainers agreement? (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 'State policy innovativeness revisited.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 12.3 (2012): 303-329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>article_1_of_the_uniform_businesses</td>
<td>2015-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assignment_of_rentents_act</td>
<td>2007-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business_organizations_code</td>
<td>2015-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Years Covered</td>
<td>Policy Status</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Real Estate Receivables Act</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Interest Owners' Bill of Rights Act</td>
<td>2010-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Interest Owners' Bill of Rights Act</td>
<td>1983-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Interest Owners' Bill of Rights Act</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Information Transaction Act</td>
<td>2000-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condominium Act</td>
<td>1980-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Easement Act</td>
<td>1982-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Credit Code Act</td>
<td>1969-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Leases Act</td>
<td>2002-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Sales Practices Act</td>
<td>1972-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodial Trust Act</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Name</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Policy Status</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debt_management_services_2011</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debt_management_services_act_2</td>
<td>2006-2005</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deceptive_trade_practices_act_1</td>
<td>1968-1970</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclaimer_of_property_interests</td>
<td>2000-2007</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>division_of_income_for_tax_purpose</td>
<td>1950-1950</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormant_mineral_interests_act_model</td>
<td>1987-1987</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency_volunteer_health_practice</td>
<td>2007-2007</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eminent_domain_code</td>
<td>1985-1985</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entity_transactions_act_model</td>
<td>2007-2007</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estate_tax_apportionment_and_property</td>
<td>1972-1972</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exemptions_act_model</td>
<td>1982-1982</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act Title</td>
<td>Year Range</td>
<td>Policy Adoption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets</td>
<td>2014-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Money Claims Act</td>
<td>1989-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Money Judgments Recognized</td>
<td>1963-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Country Money Judgments</td>
<td>1963-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraudulent Transfer Act 1984</td>
<td>1985-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Practices Code</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurable Interest Amendment to 2011-2017</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestacy Wills and Donative Trust</td>
<td>1991-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Sales Practices</td>
<td>1967-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Cooperative Association</td>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Liability Company 1995</td>
<td>1997-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uniform Law Commission website: [http://www.uniformlaws.org/](http://www.uniformlaws.org/) Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', [https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7](https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7)
limited_liability_company_2006  2008-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

limited_partner_ship_1976  1979-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

limited_partner_ship_act_1916  1968-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

limited_partner_ship_act_2001  2003-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

management_of_institutional_fund  1973-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

model_real_estate_time_share_act  1983-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

multiple_person_accounts  1993-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

nonprobate_transfers_on_death_act  1990-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

partition_of_herirs_property_act  2011-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

partnership_act_1914  1969-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7

partnership_act_1997_last_amend  1993-2017  0 = policy not adopted  1 = policy adopted
Uniform Law Commission website:  http://www.uniformlaws.org/  Frederick J. Boehmke;  Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden;  Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0',  https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Title</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
<th>Policy Status</th>
<th>Uniform Law Commission website:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned Community Act</td>
<td>1997-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">Link</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">DOI</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powers of Appointment</td>
<td>2014-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal and Income Act, 1962</td>
<td>1968-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal and Income Act, 2000</td>
<td>1997-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal and Income Amendment</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probate Code</td>
<td>1971-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probate Code Amendments 2008</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of Charitable Assets</td>
<td>2014-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudent Investor Act</td>
<td>1991-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate Cooperative</td>
<td>1982-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Property Transfer on Death</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Policy Status</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission Website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential landlord and tenant</td>
<td>1972-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential mortgage satisfaction</td>
<td>2005-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities Act</td>
<td>2003-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities Act 1956</td>
<td>1968-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities Act 1988</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous Death Act</td>
<td>1992-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous Death Act 1940</td>
<td>1985-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rule Against Perpetuity</td>
<td>1987-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Trust Entity Act</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Will Act 1984</td>
<td>1991-2017</td>
<td>0 = not adopted, 1 = adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

301
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Policy Adoption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testamentary Admissions to Trusts</td>
<td>1968-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Secrets Act</td>
<td>1980-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to Minors Act</td>
<td>1984-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Code</td>
<td>2002-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Decanting</td>
<td>2016, 2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCC Article 1 General Provision</td>
<td>2003-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCC Article 2a Leases 1987-19</td>
<td>1988-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCC Article 3 Negotiable Instruments and Article 4 Bank Deposits 2002</td>
<td>1991-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uniform Law Commission website: [http://www.uniformlaws.org/] Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, ‘State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0′, [https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Policy Status</th>
<th>Uniform Law Commission Website</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_4a_amendments_2012</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a></td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_4a_funds_transfers</td>
<td>1990-1996, 2012-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a></td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_5_letter_of_credit</td>
<td>1996-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_6_r_peal</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_6_r_revise</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_6_bulk_sales_1989</td>
<td>1990-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_7_documentation_of_title</td>
<td>2004-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_8_investment_security_1994</td>
<td>1987-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_9_amendments</td>
<td>1973-2017</td>
<td>0 = policy not adopted 1 = policy adopted</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website:</td>
<td>Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Status 0</td>
<td>Status 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucc_article_9_amendments_2010</td>
<td>1973-2017</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unclaimed_property_act</td>
<td>1995-2017</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unclaimed_property_act_1952_1981</td>
<td>1968-2017</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unincorporated_nonprofit_association_act_2008_2011</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor_and_purchaser_risk_act</td>
<td>1937-2017</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voidable_transactions_act_amendment</td>
<td>2015-2017</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wills_recognition_act</td>
<td>1978-2017</td>
<td>Uniform Law Commission website: <a href="http://www.uniformlaws.org/">http://www.uniformlaws.org/</a> Frederick J. Boehmke; Mark Brockway; Bruce Desmarais; Jeffrey J. Harden; Scott LaCombe; Fridolin Linder; Hanna Wallach, 2018, 'State Policy Innovation and Diffusion (SPID) Database v1.0', <a href="https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7">https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CVYSR7</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drawmilk</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Raw cow milk sales legal for human consumption? 0 = no, 0.5 = only through 'cowshare' or similar programs (incl. de facto legalization), 1 = yes (retail or on farm)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fspeech</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Mandated free speech on private property? (0 = none, 0.5 = some government connection required/signature gathering only, 1 = malls or universities, 2 = malls &amp; neighborhood associations or malls &amp; universities, 3 = malls, universities, &amp; neighborhood associations)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drfra</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Religious freedom restoration act 0 = no RFRA, 0.25 = applies only to land use, 0.5 = broad exemptions, 0.75 = only 'substantial burden' may generate compelling interest review, 1 = any burden or infringement serves as basis for 'compelling interest' review</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fconst</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Constitution enshrines all additional restrictions on eminent domain (0 = no, 0.5 = only some restrictions on ED have been codified constitutionally, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fprivate</td>
<td>2000-2016</td>
<td>Private property (0 = no effective restrictions on this type of eminent domain use, 0.5 = prohibits only some private-to-private transfers, 1 = prohibits private property taking for any private use, regardless of alleged public benefit)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freform</td>
<td>Enacted eminent domain reform through legislation or initiative, or court decision putting strict limits on 'public use' (0 = no, including judicial action, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frtp</td>
<td>Compensation required for or economic assessment required before regulatory taking (stricter than federal standard)? (0 = neither, 1 = one of the two, 2 = both; multiplied by 0.5 if applies to state government only, not localities)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jclsfc</td>
<td>Cable legislation for state issued franchise companies (0 = no, 1 = yes, state has 'enacted legislation to promote effective competition among cable service providers')</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nprice</td>
<td>Anti price gouging law? (0 = no, 0.5 = drugs only, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhoirr</td>
<td>State rate filing requirements: homeowners insurance -1 = state-set ('fixed and established'), -0.5 = 'large' (meaning 5% or more) state-mandated residual market (overrides any higher code), 0 = prior approval, 1 = flex rating, 2 = file and use, 3 = use and file, 4 = no file</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npairr</td>
<td>2006, 2008,</td>
<td>State rate filing requirements: personal auto insurance -1 = state-set ('fixed and established'), -0.5 = prior approval but with 'large' (meaning 5% or more) state-mandated residual market, 0 = prior approval, 1 = flex rating, 2 = file and use, 3 = use and file, 4 = no file</td>
<td>Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger. 'State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database.' State Politics &amp; Policy Quarterly 8.3 (2008): 309-26.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>